

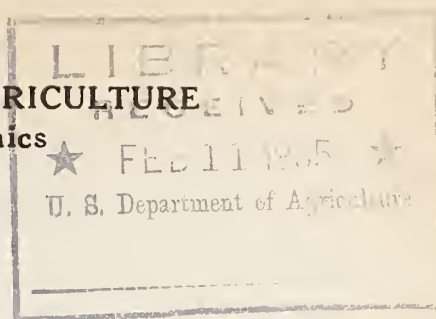
## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



19  
E-752 F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Foreign Agricultural Service



---

F. S. A. -- 438

---

SUMMARY OF THE APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT  
SEASON, 1933 - 34

---

By F. A. Motz  
Principal Marketing Specialist

and

A. C. Edwards  
Assistant Agricultural Economist

---

A Supplement entitled  
Monthly Statistics Relating to Apple Exports  
Contains Statistics 1924-25 to 1933-34 (1,927,537)

---

Washington, D. C.  
December 1934

# C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Fresh Apples</u>	
General market situation .....	1
Volume and distribution of apple exports .....	2
Export markets in the 1933-34 season .....	5
Market conditions and trade restrictions in Europe ....	21
United Kingdom and Germany .....	22, 23
France .....	24
Belgium .....	32
Austria, the Netherlands and Poland .....	35, 36
Finland and Sweden .....	38
Norway and Denmark .....	39
Canada and Argentina .....	40, 41
Export varieties and States of origin .....	43
Miscellaneous comments .....	46
Slack packages .....	46
Operation of the marketing agreement .....	47
Comments on the Export Apple and Pear Act .....	49
Condition and quality, arsenical injury .....	50
Cold storage and precooling .....	51, 52
Bushel basket .....	53
Comments on boxed apples .....	54
Gravensteins and Jonathans .....	54, 55
Yellow Newtons and Winesaps .....	56, 57
Ortley, White Pearmain, Winter Bananas .....	57
Rome Beauty .....	58
Comments on barreled apples .....	58
York Imperial .....	59
Albamarle Pippin, Ben Davis, Baldwins .....	60
Bonums, Gravensteins .....	60
<u>Fresh Pears</u>	
Summary .....	61
Volume and distribution of pear exports .....	61
Quality and condition .....	62
Comments on varieties .....	63
California and New York Bartlett .....	63
Hardy and Comice .....	63
Anjou and Winter Nelis .....	64
Exports of Pacific Coast pears by varieties .....	64
<u>Dried and Canned Apples and Pears</u> .....	66
<u>Fresh Grapes</u>	
Summary .....	68
British markets .....	68
<u>Appendix</u>	
Apple statistics .....	A-1 - 10
Pear statistics .....	A-10 - 13
Grape statistics .....	A-14



# A P P L E S

## THE GENERAL MARKET SITUATION

The 1933-34 apple export season proved to be the most satisfactory season from the standpoint of exporters since 1930-31. This was because of the improvements in foreign exchange rates, increase in the French quota and the short apple crops in the United States and in Europe. Factors at the start of the season which threatened a repetition of the recent disastrous export years were the heavy carry-over of Australasian apples, the tremendous Canadian apple crop, the poor quality of the American crop and the multitude of trade barriers the fruit would have to surmount in order to reach the foreign consumer.

Growers were rather discouraged at harvest time because of the generally poor quality of the apple crop and, in the Eastern States, because of the light crop. Poor weather conditions in the spring resulted in a light set of fruit in the Atlantic Coast States, excepting New England, and also interfered with spraying. Growers in both the Atlantic and Pacific Coast States were unprepared for a change in the spraying program which was necessitated by the tightening up of the tolerances allowed for certain spray residues on apples and pears. Many growers adopted a less toxic spray with the result that pest control was inadequate. Other growers, particularly in the West, damaged their fruit by washing too severely or inexpertly in removing spray residues.

Not only was the United States apple crop disappointing to producers but Canada harvested the largest crop on record, which meant that competitive exports would be heavy. Besides this, there was an unusually heavy carry-over of Australian and New Zealand apples on European markets, particularly in the important British outlet, which were selling at ridiculously low prices at the start of the North American season. Then again the industry was faced with trade barriers such as import quotas, licenses, sanitary regulations, high tariffs, compensation exports and currency restrictions. (See pages 33 and 34.)

On the other hand, the improvement in foreign exchange rates brought about by the devaluation of the dollar made it possible to secure better returns for apples sold abroad than in former years. As a result of the short European apple crops continental European countries, excluding the Scandinavian countries, were good markets for American apples much earlier than in the case when crops are good in Europe. Another factor which helped greatly to make 1933-34 more successful than those of the past two seasons was the large increase in the apple quota allotted the United States by France in return for permission to increase liquor shipments to the United States. Of course, the small crop in the United States also had a strengthening effect on price.

It was pointed out in "The Summary of the Apple and Pear Export Season, 1932-33" that exports of apples from the United States vary directly with the size of the apple crop and that the seasonal price of American apples exported to England is determined largely by the supply of export apples produced in the United States. This conclusion seems to have held good in 1933-34. On the whole, American apples that were exported returned a profit to the industry whereas reports from Nova Scotia, where a record crop was harvested, indicate that the exports from that Province sold at a loss to growers despite the fact that they enter the United Kingdom duty-free. (See pages 13 to 14.)

#### VOLUME AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES APPLE EXPORTS

The 12,261,700 bushels of apples exported from the United States during the 1933-34 season, July to June, were the lightest shipments in recent years. This was largely due to a small apple crop, greater competition from the heavy Canadian exports and trade barriers. Exports were valued at \$16,077,000, or \$1.31 a bushel, the highest since the 1931-32 season. Exports were equal to 16.5% of the crop, which is about average, but a high proportion for a small crop such as the 1933 crop. (See table page A-4.)

European countries as usual took the bulk of the exports, or 92% of the total. There was a marked decline in the exports to England, Sweden, Norway and Finland, whereas Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and Poland, took larger quantities than last year. The remaining 8% of the exports went mainly to Canada, Latin American and Asiatic countries. Of these the most important were Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines, Canada, Hongkong and China. (See table page A-4.)

The total exports of 12,261,748 bushels were made up of 8,581,169 boxes, 1,046,435 barrels and 541,274 baskets. In other words, 70.0% were boxed, 25.6% barreled and 4.4% basketed apples. Ordinarily boxed apples do not comprise much more than half of the total. The boxed apple exports originate largely in the three Pacific Coast States. Idaho exports a small quantity of apples in both boxes and baskets. Exports of apples in barrels and baskets come mainly from states of the Atlantic Seaboard - Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, and Maine. (See pages A-5, A-6 and A-7.)

The total boxed apple exports of 8,581,169 boxes were valued at \$11,172,000. This gives an export value of \$1.30 per box, against \$1.14 in 1932-33. The season just closed was the first satisfactory export season for West Coast States since 1930-31. The amount shipped was about average but the proportion of the crop shipped was a record. About 27.5% of the total production of 31,300,000 boxes was exported compared with the former record proportion in 1930-31 of 24.2%.



Boxed apples are widely distributed. European countries, however, provide the principal outlet. In the 1933-34 season Germany took the lead from the United Kingdom for the first time. Exports to Germany were 2,329,137, the United Kingdom 2,183,008, the Netherlands 1,627,418, France 1,133,257, Denmark 157,366, Sweden 134,886, Poland and Danzig 108,752 and all other European countries 157,807 boxes. The remainder, exported to other countries, was 749,538 boxes. Quantities ranging in size from 91,000 to 32,000 boxes were sent to Brazil, Argentina, Philippines, Hongkong, Palestine, China, Canada, British India, Panama and Egypt - listed in order of importance. (See tables page A-5.)

Boxed-apple exports were slow in starting this past season. Canada was shipping heavily to Europe in the fall of 1933 and buyers could not see much profit in American apples at prevailing prices. The northwest was working under a marketing agreement. Exporters were hesitant about securing supplies sufficient to satisfy their needs for fear prices might decline. Quite the contrary proved to be the case. Canadian shipments started to slow down toward the end of November. European supplies were scarce. The increase in the French quota gave impetus to the outward movement of apples with the result that January and February shipments of boxed apples were not only the heaviest of the season but the heaviest in recent years. (See pages 26 and 27.)

The 1,046,435 barrels of apples exported during the 1933-34 season constitutes the smallest export movement since the 1922-23 season. These were valued at \$4,046,000, or \$3.87 per barrel. Last season the export value was \$3.91 and in 1931-32 it was \$4.31 a barrel. The decline in exports was mainly due to an extremely light harvest. The poor quality of the crop in the middle Atlantic States also was a factor since a considerable amount of the fruit did not meet export standards under the Export Apple and Pear Act. Competition from Canadian barreled stock was extremely severe due to record shipments from Canada. The latter is probably the chief reason why the export value was no higher than it was.

Out of the total of 1,046,435 barrels, 979,302 went to Europe. This was 94%, or a lower proportion than last season and is explained by large shipments to Latin American countries, chiefly Argentina. The United Kingdom was the best market for barrels as usual but there was a heavy falling off in the total as compared with former years. Exports to the United Kingdom were 392,435 barrels against 1,048,487 in 1932-33 and 1,914,600 in 1931-32. On the other hand, the 272,016 barrels shipped to Germany and the 190,706 to Belgium were both larger than usual. The Netherlands took 50,116, France 20,256, Sweden 28,494, Denmark 19,100, Norway 2,086 and Finland 3,709 barrels; all of which were below average and all were below exports in 1932-33 except those to Denmark. The remaining 67,133 barrels were divided 46,932 to Argentina, 5,322 to Cuba, 2,869 to Newfoundland and Labrador, 2,455 to Canada, 1,170 to Uruguay and 8,385 to all other countries. (See tables page A-6.)

October and November, as usual, were the months of heaviest export. The movement in December and January, however, was heavier than in 1932-33. About 93% of the shipments had been made by the end of February against 86% during the same months in the 5-year period 1926-27 to 1930-31.

Exports of apples in baskets were considerably heavier than in 1932-33. The total movement amounted to 541,274 bushel baskets, valued at \$858,800, compared with 288,063 baskets worth \$437,900 in 1932-33. The export value of \$1.59 a basket was a little higher than last season when it averaged \$1.52 a basket.

Of the 541,274 baskets exported in 1933-34, 512,243 (95%) went to Europe. This is just about double the quantity exported to Europe last season. Belgium proved to be the best outlet, having taken 222,827 baskets, which was over three times the 1932-33 figure. France received 92,667 baskets, or about three times as much as last season. Exports of 78,012 baskets were sent to the United Kingdom, 70,398 to Germany, 45,059 to the Netherlands and 3,280 baskets to other European outlets. Canada took 25,628 baskets and all other countries 3,403 baskets.

Exports of 26,982 baskets in July were not exceeded until November when 31,882 went out. The figure jumped to 115,643 in December, reached peak of 192,189 baskets in January and dropped to 123,510 baskets in February. After March, when 24,171 baskets were shipped, the outward movement was negligible. (See table A-7.)

Exports by ports: Seattle exported a record amount of apples and took first place as a port of export in the 1933-34 season (July-June). New York had previously held this position and, with the exception of the 1932-33 season, had been virtually unchallenged for a generation or more. Seattle loaded out 5,153,000, New York 4,151,000, Portland 1,153,000, San Francisco 811,000 and Baltimore 116,000 bushels. The exports from all other ports, including border points, were 878,000 bushels. The light shipments from New York were due to the small apple crop on the Atlantic Seaboard and the growing practice on the part of shippers to move fruit from ports nearest to the place of growth.

Apple exports from Pacific ports are in boxes whereas those from the Atlantic ports may be barrels, baskets or boxes. Seattle shipped 5,153,135 boxes; New York 840,037 barrels, 381,486 baskets and 1,248,980 boxes; Portland 1,152,792 boxes; San Francisco 811,279 boxes; Baltimore 140,112 barrels, 102,923 baskets and 14,832 boxes; and all other ports 66,286 barrels, 56,865 baskets and 200,149 boxes. (See table page A-8.)



EXPORT MARKETS IN THE 1933-34 SEASON

British markets: The American apple season opened in Liverpool the first of August with a consignment of Virginian Duchess and Yellow Transparents packed in barrels and a small quantity of Williams packed in boxes and baskets. The results were, no doubt, disappointing to the shippers, but the condition of the fruit did not merit any better returns. During the first three weeks in August, Gravensteins averaged 11/0 to 12/0 (\$2.77 to \$3.02) per box. The last week, however, they dropped to 8/0 to 9/6 (\$2.02 to \$2.39).

Shipments from America to the United Kingdom during August were very light, which was most fortunate. Despite efforts of the trade, it was impossible to raise values to a remunerative level, because of the abundance of home-grown and colonial fruit. Much of the latter was withdrawn from cold storage. The large stock of Australasian boxed apples held in cold storage proved an effective brake on any rise in values. Quantities were continually withdrawn in excess of market requirements, keeping quotations down to a depressingly low level. This stock was cleaned up the last of September and during early October. Many parcels sold for as little as 6d. (13¢) a box.

September started out to be an even poorer month than August but toward the end of the month the outlook for barreled fruit brightened. During the first week in September, Liverpool reported sales on Virginian Maiden Blush at from 7/0 to 10/0 (\$1.76 to \$2.52) per barrel, with Gravensteins ranging from 10/0 to 25/0 (\$2.52 to \$6.30) per barrel, depending upon quality and condition.

By the middle of September the trade began to show more interest in barreled fruit and to neglect boxes. First arrivals of Virginia Bonums, while nicely colored, were overripe and in an advanced condition. This accounts for the wide disparity in price of 12/6 to 21/0 (\$3.15 to \$5.29). Small supplies of barreled Gravenstein, Wealthy and McIntosh were received from the New England States and met with a fair inquiry, considering market conditions. At the end of September the boxed apple position showed little or no improvement. The heavy offerings of New Zealand fruit that came on the market from cold storage, supplemented by Tasmanian, continued to depress the situation. California Gravensteins, in face of this competition, had a most discouraging time and, even at the low prices of 7/0 to 7/9 (\$1.76 to \$1.95), it was difficult to move the fruit. October brought even poorer returns, with values averaging but from 5/0 to 6/6 (\$1.26 to \$1.64) per box.

The first direct cargo of Nova Scotia's record crop, which was discharged in Liverpool the last of September, met with a good inquiry. The shipment consisted entirely of Gravensteins and Wealthies.

During the last three months of the year Canada dominated the British apple markets. Despite the light supplies from the United States and the popularity of certain varieties, the total supplies on offer greatly exceeded requirements and very low prices had to be recorded in practically all instances.



The end of November witnessed a further falling away of values with barrels of Nova Scotians realizing from 7/0 to 14/0 (\$1.76 to \$3.53), according to grade and variety, as against 20/0 to 25/0 (\$5.04 to \$6.30) for York Imperials and 24/0 to 25/0 (\$6.05 to \$6.30) for Albe-marle Pippins originating in Virginia. While these prices on Virginians appear good in comparison, it must be realized that offerings were very good and sales slow and difficult to consummate at these values.

During the month of December the depressed state of the market was accentuated as a result of the cold weather which prevailed over the greater part of Europe. The demand for fruit on part of the public is influenced to a considerable degree by the state of the weather. Values throughout the month proved very disappointing. The Christmas demand was largely satisfied by the carry-over from previous arrivals. Fortunately many shippers are beginning to realize the traditional holiday slump, and are withholding shipments so as to avoid arrival during the holidays or immediately thereafter.

The trade in boxed apples during December was very slow. Quotations on the best varieties ruled at rather low levels with the exception of a handful of Oregon and Washington apples, which enjoyed the usual seasonal rise and made prices ranging from 11/0 to 14/0 (\$2.77 to \$3.53). British Columbia supplied the bulk of the boxed apples. Toward the middle of January demand became quite active for best parcels, but cold storage stock and inferior fruit were very much neglected. Buyers at this point adopted a very discriminating attitude and concentrated on the best quality. Shipments of American barreled apples, which arrived at the beginning of the season and were placed in cold storage, were withdrawn and offered to the buyers through the auction. As is usually the case, the offerings brought disastrous prices. While freshly-landed Yorks were making from 20/0 to 31/0 (\$5.04 to \$7.81) per barrel, according to color, size and grade, it was impossible to realize more than from 6/6 to 14/0 (\$1.64 to \$3.53) for those withdrawn from local cold storages.

It has been pointed out on previous occasions that a definite prejudice exists in this country against fruit stored in the local cold storage plants. Fruit withdrawn from American cold storages is regarded as a different article. Buyers want freshly-landed goods and, unless there is nothing else available, will automatically place a drastic discount on stock known to have been in cold store in Europe. For a more detailed statement on this subject see page 52.

Near the end of January barreled apples again became more in evidence. The quality and condition of the fruit began to show considerable variation, which resulted in a wide range of prices. Furthermore, the quantity of lower grades became excessive, the returns for which could be nothing otherwise than disastrous. January closed with quotations on barreled apples ruling about as follows:-

Nova Scotian apples:

		Barrel <u>No. 1</u>	Barrel <u>Domestic</u>
Baldwin .....	11/- - 18/-	(\$2.77-34.54)	7/- - 12/6 (\$1.76-3.15)
Stark .....	3/6 - 13/-	(\$2.14-328)	8/- - 11/6 (\$2.02-2.90)
Ben Davis .....	8/- - 13/-	(\$2.02-3.23)	7/6 - 10/6 (\$1.89-2.65)
Golden Russet .....	20/- - 25/-	(\$5.04-6.30)	17/- - 20/- (\$4.28-5.04)

Ontario Apples:

Delicious .....	23/6 - 31/6	(\$7.18-7.94)	21/6-22/6 (\$5.42 - 5.67)
Baldwin .....	14/9 - 22/6	(\$3.72-5.67)	12/- -17/6 (\$3.02-4.41)
Ben Davis .....	14/6 - 17/-	(\$3.65-4.28)	12/- - 14/6 (\$3.02-3.65)

American Apples:

		<u>No. 1</u>	<u>Utility</u>
Virginia York Imperial	23/- - 28/6	(\$5.80-7.18)	21/- - 25/- (\$5.29-6.30)
" Albemarle Pippin	27/6 - 32/6	(\$6.93-8.19)	25/6 - 32/6 (\$6.43-8.19)
" Ben Davis .....	25/6 - 27/6	(\$6.43-6.93)	23/6 - 25/6 (\$5.92-6.43)

Boxed fruit, on the other hand, appreciated in value, with colored varieties in particular, selling quite freely.

Results for February and March were more satisfactory and prices showed a general upward trend with slight advances recorded week by week. Competition was strong for the better grades and, since supplies were more in keeping with the requirements of the market, it was possible to maintain a fairly steady range of prices. Boxed fruit also, with the exception of the Winesap, participated in the rise. Offerings originated largely from British Colombia, but the few available from the States were appreciated.

With the exception of light shipments of boxes and a few barreled Albemarles and Winesaps, the American season came to a rather sudden close in April. Throughout the greater part of the season, the bulk of the offerings in the United Kingdom was of Canadian origin. During many weeks, there were hardly enough barrels of American apples to make a market.

English apples: The English crop was approximately three weeks earlier than usual, which resulted in moderate supplies of local apples being on the market in July. During July, August, and September the chief varieties sold were Beauty of Bath, Worcester Pearmain, Warner's King, Grenadier, and Derby. The first two are dessert and the others culinary varieties. The best dessert varieties sold at 3/8 to 10/0 (\$0.83 to \$2.23) and the culinary varieties at 5/0 to 7/6 (\$1.12 to \$1.68) per bushel. A large volume of low-quality stock ruled at 2/0 to 5/0 (\$0.45 to \$1.12) a bushel.

Bramley's Seedling, the most important cooking apple, came on the market in September and, as usual, constituted the bulk of the home-grown supplies for the balance of the season. Prices ranged from 3/7 to 10/6 (\$0.91 to \$2.68) a bushel during the main season. Prices got up to as high as 13/0 (\$3.32) in April.



Bramleys, being England's prime cooking variety, are always in demand and command good prices during the latter part of the season.

As a matter of fact, Yorks, Winesaps, Newtowns, and other varieties we export do not compete directly with Bramleys, since they are used for different purposes.

Cox's Orange Pippin was available from late September through January. This variety is the premier dessert apple of England and always brings good prices if condition is satisfactory. The better packs of this variety brought 12/3 to 44/0 (\$3.12 to \$11.11) a bushel during the season. The table below gives the prices at which the most important English apple varieties sold during the season on the London market.

APPLES: Prices paid for English apples at London,  
July - March, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Season : and month :	Dessert varieties per bushel				Culinary varieties per bushel			
	Quality		Quality		Quality		Quality	
	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st
	s.d.	s.d.	\$	\$	s.d.	s.d.	\$	\$
1932-33 :								
July .. :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August :	1/ 6/8	14/8	1.16	-	-	-	-	-
Sept... :	2/ 6/6	12/6	1.13	1.95	4/ 5/0	7/6	.87	1.30
Oct. .. :	3/12/0	20/0	2.04	3.40	4/ 5/1	8/0	.86	1.36
Nov. .. :	3/13/0	20/0	2.13	3.28	4/ 5/1	7/0	.83	1.15
Dec. .. :	3/13/6	20/0	2.21	3.28	4/ 5/4	7/4	.87	1.20
Jan. .. :	3/17/0	23/6	2.86	3.95	4/ 5/4	7/6	.90	1.26
Feb. .. :	3/27/0	34/0	4.62	5.82	4/ 6/6	9/4	1.11	1.60
Mar. .. :	-	-	-	-	4/ 7/7	10/10	1.30	1.86
1933-34 :								
July .. :	1/ 6/0	10/0	1.16	2.32	-	-	-	-
Aug. .. :	1/ 3/8	8/0	.83	1.80	-	-	-	-
Sept. .. :	2/ 5/9	10/0	1.34	2.23	4/ 4/0	5/9	.93	1.34
Oct. .. :	3/12/3	20/0	2.86	4.67	4/ 3/7	6/3	.84	1.46
Nov. .. :	3/18/10	28/2	4.85	7.25	4/ 4/1	6/5	1.05	1.67
Dec. .. :	3/28/8	38/8	7.37	9.92	4/ 5/0	7/0	1.28	1.79
Jan. .. :	3/32/0	44/0	8.08	11.11	4/ 6/2	9/2	1.56	2.31
Feb. ... :	-	-	-	-	4/ 6/9	9/3	1.70	2.33
Mar. .. :	-	-	-	-	4/ 8/0	10/6	2.04	2.67

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the weekly issues of the British Agricultural Market Report. 1/ Beauty of Bath.  
2/ Worcester Pearmain. 3/ Cox Orange. 4/ Bramley's Seedling.

Apple supplies in the United Kingdom: With but two exceptions more apples were consumed in the United Kingdom during the 1933-34 season (July-June) than in any other year. Home production and imports totaled 26,784,000 bushels as compared with the record season of 1929-30 when 31,163,000 bushels were used in the United Kingdom. In 1927-28 the supplies amounted to 28,516,000 bushels.

Of the total of 26,784,000 bushels 19,130,000, or 71%, were imported and 7,654,000 bushels, or 29%, were produced at home. The large volume, in 1933-34, is chiefly due to the heavy imports. The home production of 7,654,000 bushels (3,007,000 cwts.) was somewhat below the average for the past six years although the largest crop of the last three. On the other hand, the record consumption of 31,163,000 bushels in 1929-30 was chiefly due to the heavy domestic crop of 16,329,000 bushels (6,415,000 cwts.). In 1927-28 the home crop of 15,137,000 bushels was just under this figure.

Outstanding were the heavy receipts of Canadian apples. These amounted to 9,541,000 bushels or 50% of the total imports. In the three previous seasons Canada supplied from 21 to 28%. Apples from Empire sources also reached a new high during the year of 79.8% of the total apple imports. This compared with 56% in 1932-33 and with 47% and 52% in the two previous seasons.

Imports from the United States were the lowest for many years, amounting to only 3,375,000 bushels, or 18%, of the total imports. In 1931-32, the year of heaviest imports, the United States supplied 9,486,000 bushels, or 42% and Canada 4,595,000 bushels, or 21%. See table page 10.

A small apple crop in the United States and a large apple crop in Canada in 1933 were the chief reasons for abrupt shift in source of apple imports into the United Kingdom. Another factor, however, is that Canadian apples enter the United Kingdom duty-free whereas those from the United States must pay a duty of roughly 1¢ per pound. Still another cause for the diminution of exports from the United States to England was the U. S. Export Apple and Pear Act of June 22, 1933, which prohibited the export of unclassified apples. The British Raw Apples Order of 1930, as in the past, prevented shipment of apples from the United States to England below grades U. S. No. 1 in barreled apples and Fancy in boxed apples from July 7 to November 15. This Order does not apply to Canada.

The chart on page 11 shows the sources of the apples consumed in the United Kingdom in the 4-year period 1930-31 to 1933-34. The average consumption was 26,117,000 bushels. Out of the total supply, 26.9% were home-grown apples, 24.7% came from the United States, 22.3% from Canada, 15.7% from Australia, 4.5% from New Zealand and 5.9% from all other countries. (See table page 10.)

It will also be noted that fresh apples are available on the British market the year around. The season is considered as starting in July when the first early English apples appear on the markets. This is the month of lightest supplies. Australasian apples account for most of the July volume. August ushers in the first light receipts of North American fruit, usually California Gravensteins, and Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Yellow Transparents, William Reds and other



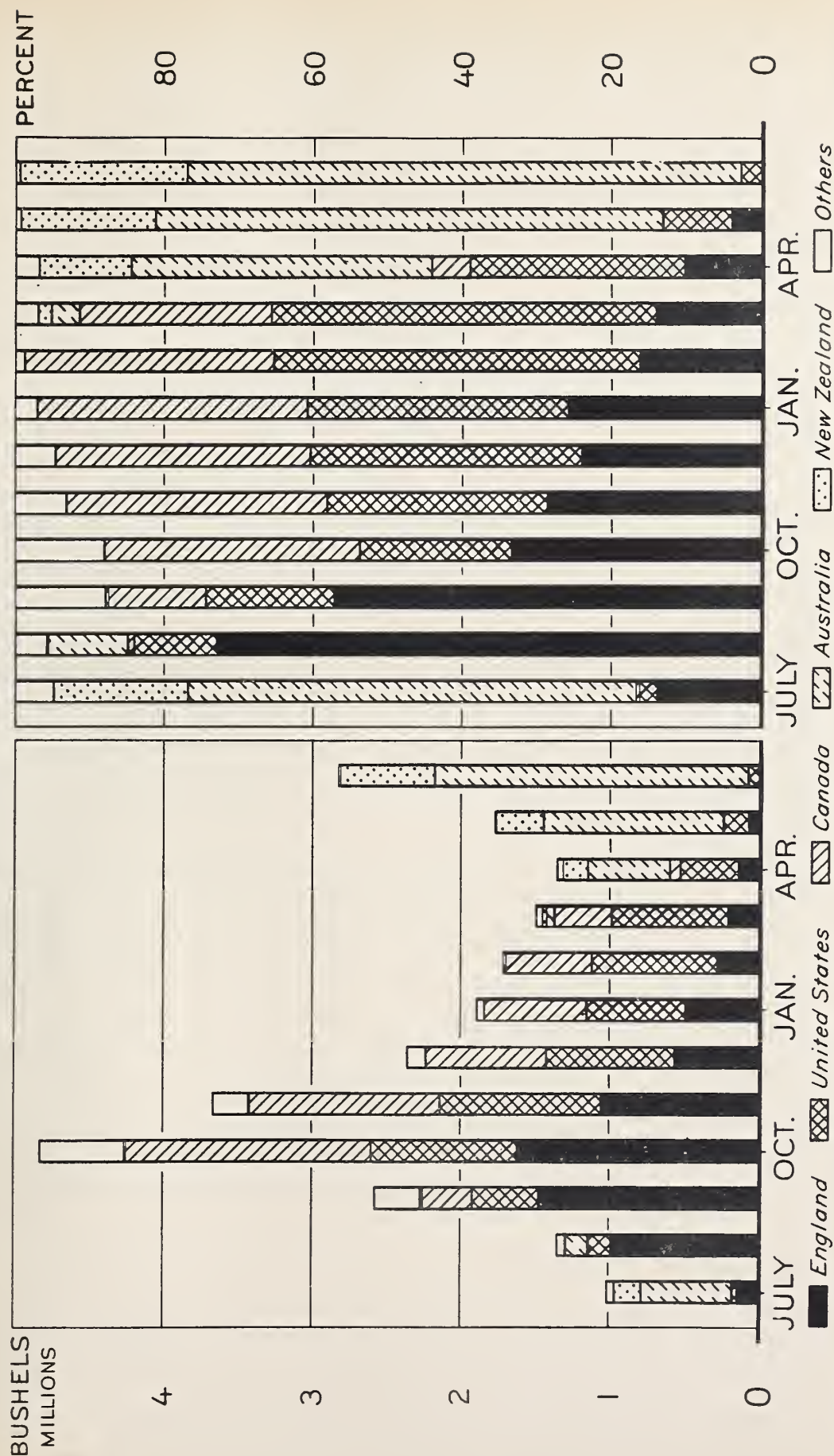
UNITED KINGDOM: Apple supplies during the 4-year period, 1930-31 to 1933-34, by monthly averages, and the proportion from each origin by months

Month	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Others	Total imports	English apples	Total supplies
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
July	24	5	607	183	51	870	140	1,010
Aug.	149	12	144	3	57	365	985	1,350
Sept.	445	335	10	2	309	1,101	1,475	2,576
Oct.	980	1,653	3	1/	574	3,210	1,615	4,825
Nov.	1,081	1,285	3	0	246	2,615	1,055	3,670
Dec.	860	806	0	0	128	1,794	565	2,359
Jan.	662	687	0	0	54	1,403	490	1,893
Feb.	841	575	0	0	18	1,434	280	1,714
Mar.	775	389	55	27	43	1,289	210	1,499
Apr.	390	71	549	168	40	1,218	140	1,358
May	163	2	1,207	322	9	1,703	70	1,773
June	74	1/	1,523	483	10	2,090	1/	2,090
Total	6,444	5,820	4,101	1,188	1,539	19,092	7,025	26,117
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
July	2.4	.5	60.1	18.1	5.0	86.1	13.9	100.0
Aug.	11.0	.9	10.7	.2	4.2	27.0	73.0	100.0
Sept.	17.3	13.0	.3	.1	12.0	42.7	57.3	100.0
Oct.	20.3	34.2	.1	2/	11.9	66.5	33.5	100.0
Nov.	29.5	35.0	.1	0	6.7	71.3	28.7	100.0
Dec.	36.4	34.2	0	0	5.4	76.0	24.0	100.0
Jan.	35.0	36.3	0	0	2.8	74.1	25.9	100.0
Feb.	49.1	33.5	0	0	1.1	83.7	16.3	100.0
Mar.	51.7	25.9	3.7	1.8	2.9	86.0	14.0	100.0
Apr.	28.7	5.2	40.4	12.4	3.0	89.7	10.3	100.0
May	9.2	.1	68.1	18.2	.5	96.1	3.9	100.0
June	3.5	2/	72.9	23.1	.5	100.0	2/	100.0
Total	24.7	22.3	15.7	4.5	5.9	73.1	26.9	100.0

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.  
 Distribution of English apples throughout the season was estimated.  
 Quantities converted from cwts. of 112 lbs. to bushels of 44 pounds.  
 1/ Less than 500 bushels.  
 2/ Less than .05 percent.



# APPLE SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, AVERAGE, 1930-31-1933-34

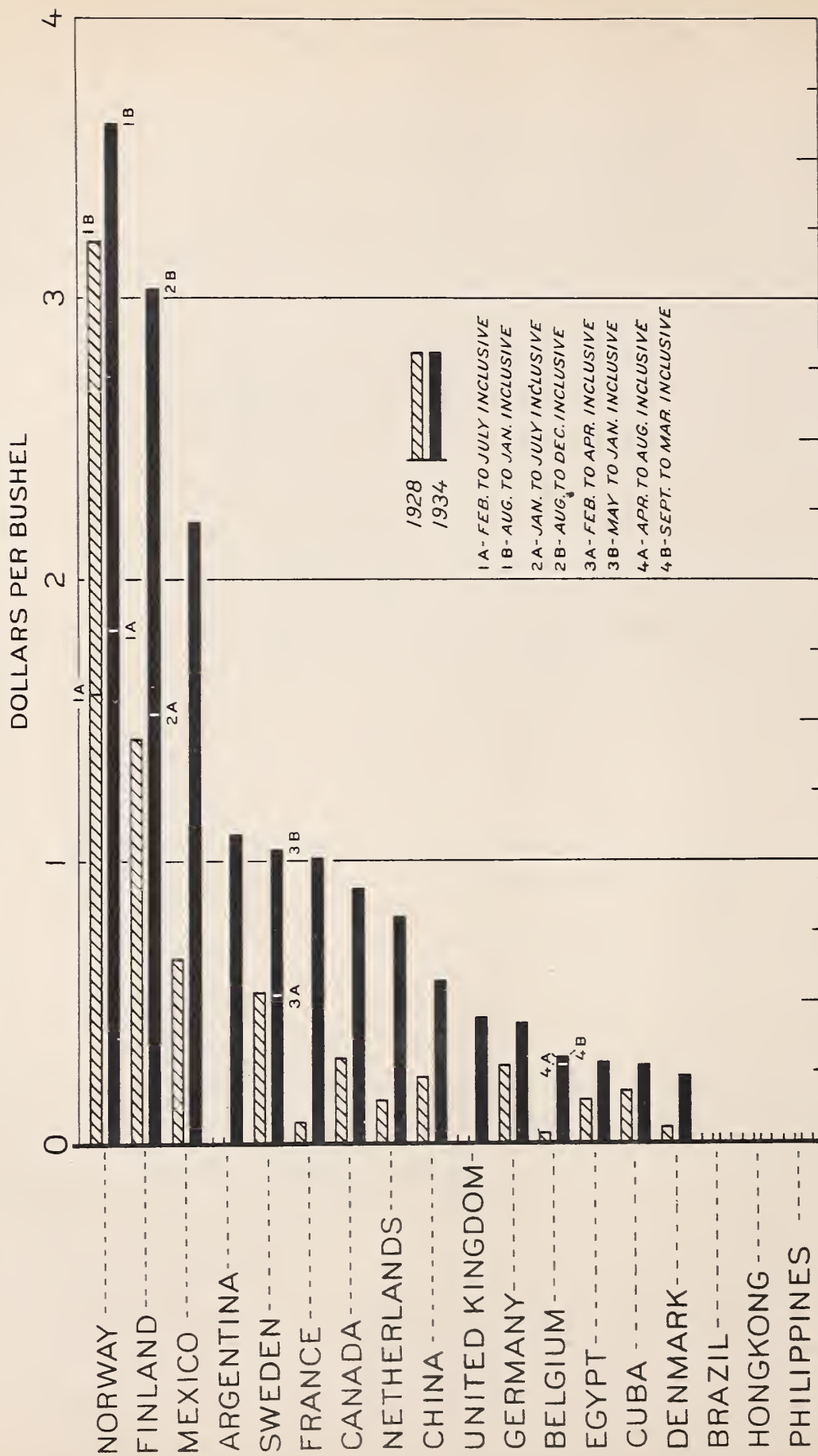


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27669 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE UNITED KINGDOM IS WELL-SUPPLIED WITH APPLES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THE SUPPLIES REACHING A PEAK IN OCTOBER. IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARRIVE IN ALL MONTHS BUT ARE HEAVIEST AFTER THE BULK OF THE ENGLISH CROP HAS GONE INTO CONSUMPTION. CANADIAN SUPPLIES ARE HEAVIEST DURING THE PEAK MOVEMENT OF ENGLISH APPLES.

# APPLE IMPORT DUTIES: CHIEF APPLE IMPORTING COUNTRIES NOVEMBER 1928 AND JULY 1934



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27616

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

DUTIES HAVE BEEN GREATLY INCREASED IN MOST APPLE IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS.



early sorts. But English apples are the chief source of supply. Supplies of English apples and imported stock from Canada and the United States increase in September. October is the peak month with English and Canadian apples. Imports from the United States are at their height in November. Gradually the monthly receipts of domestic and imported supplies dwindle until a secondary low is reached in April. This month marks the start of arrivals from Southern Hemisphere countries. The English cooking apples, mostly Bramley's Seedlings and a few Newtown Wonders, are practically off the market and American and British Columbia Winesaps and Yellow Newtowns are rather scarce. Australian and New Zealand fruit dominate the picture in May, June and July. In fact apple supplies in June are exceeded only in the four months September to December.

Not only apples but practically all fruits are available twelve months of the year on most European markets. These are not only the most cosmopolitan markets but the most highly competitive. Just any kind of fruit will no longer satisfy Europeans. Consumers have learned that good fruit can be had throughout the year. Fruit must possess merit to bring remunerative prices. Not quantity but quality is the most important factor for which shippers should strive.

The Canadian Deal: The bumper apple crop in Canada in 1933 resulted in the largest exports on record. Exports amounted to around 10,300,000 bushels, or 63.1%, of the total crop of 16,300,000 bushels. In the 1929-30 season about 5,600,000 bushels were shipped out of a crop of 11,800,000 bushels, or 47.5%. Of the 10,300,000 bushels exported, over 9,000,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom. This was about 87% of the total exports.

Although the season was a success from the standpoint of quantity, financially it brought poor returns to growers, particularly those in Nova Scotia. An excerpt from "The Agricultural Outlook For Nova Scotia, 1934" summarizes the 1933-34 season.

"Exports of the 1933 crop to the United Kingdom markets have been exceptionally heavy due to the loading of Canadian markets with home fruit and to the trade restrictions imposed against Canadian apples in most countries. The exceptionally heavy shipments to the British market had a very disastrous effect on prices, with the result that prices throughout the fall and early winter were often very low, in many instances failing even to cover shipping costs. The holding over on the British market of New Zealand apples, hoping for higher prices, and the dumping of these apples on the market after the arrival of heavy shipments from Nova Scotia, had a very depressing effect. The crop of English apples was heavy and materially affected prices. The two factors aiding in keeping the situation from being even worse were, first, the duty on apples from the United States, a country which formerly supplied more than half of the imports of apples into the United Kingdom; and second, the higher valuation of the pound in terms of the Canadian dollar."

A Fruit Export Board has been set up in Canada, under the Natural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the flow of apples to the United Kingdom. The Board has ordered that no C grade from British Columbia or Domestics from eastern Canada, chiefly Nova Scotia, shall arrive in the United Kingdom before October 16, 1934.

Among the powers to be exercised by this Board are the regulation of fruit shipments from Canada; the registration of producers; licensing of exporters; power to cancel licenses in case of violations of regulations; power to require full statistical information of producers and exporters; power to levy a maximum charge for services of 1¢ per barrel and 1/2¢ per box or basket on exports for the Board's maintenance.

Imports of American apples into Canada during 1933-34 were only 73,100 bushels, as compared with 154,000 bushels in the previous season and 790,000 bushels in the 5-year period 1926-27 to 1930-31. The principal factor in reducing the size of the United States exports to Canada has been the high Canadian duty of about 90¢ a bushel. Canada is principally a boxed-apple market with the bulk of the imports arriving at the start and finish of the season. (See tables, page A-4 to page A-7.)

The German markets: Germany imported more apples in 1933-34 than was anticipated at the start of the season. This was a very fortunate circumstance since the large, low-priced, Canadian crop greatly restricted the British outlet for American apples. In addition, Germany took many shipments which had to be diverted from Netherlands and France. The chief reason that Germany imported almost twice as many apples as the trade had estimated at the start of the season was the small apple crops on the Continent. The season was fairly profitable for importers of American barreled apples, but handlers of boxed fruit did not fare so well, especially toward the end of the season when arrivals were excessively heavy. Unloads of apples in boxes from the Pacific Coast States were better regulated, however, than in the 1932-33 season.

The bulk of the apples landed in Germany, as usual, at Hamburg. Unofficial reports given by Alan M. Steyne, American Vice Consul at Hamburg, place the total imports from the United States at 3,291,171 bushels, of which 69% were boxes, 30% barrels and 1% baskets. These figures do not check with the official German imports, since Hamburg re-exports a considerable quantity of fruit, but they are used here since they give a separation by container. They do not differ much from the United States exports to Germany.



Hamburg: Unloads of United States apples, 1929-30  
to 1933-34, June-April

Season	Boxes	Barrels	Baskets	Total in bushels
1929-30	1,038,320	40,567	0	1,160,021
1930-31	3,142,842	373,474	201,703	4,464,967
1931-32	1,994,425	64,048	24,218	2,210,787
1932-33	2,218,533	215,097	45,505	2,909,329
1933-34	2,284,578	335,531	69,918	3,291,171

Furnished by Alan N. Steyne, American Vice-Consul at Hamburg.

Gravensteins from California appeared on the Hamburg market in August and encountered considerable competition from stored, Australasian and home-grown fruit. The fruit brought 5.25 to 9.25 RM. (\$1.72 to \$3.03) per box at the start but dropped to 3.00 to 5.25 RM. (\$1.06 to \$1.86) in October and wound up in November at 5.25 to 7.50 RM. (\$2.01 to \$2.87) per box.

Arrivals of American apples up to November were lighter than in the 1932-33 season. In October and November the boxed apple sales were mostly Spitzenburgs, Jonathans, Romes and Winter Bananas. These varieties were on the market continuously until March. Spitzenburgs ranged from a low of 4.50 RM. (\$1.78) at the end of the season to a high of 7.75 RM. (\$2.89) per box in December. Jonathans had a low of 4.00 RM. (\$1.56) per box in February and were at a high of 8.50 RM. (\$3.25) a box in November. Romes hit a low spot of 4.75 RM. (\$1.79) in January but reached 7.25 RM. (\$2.87) a box in April. Winter Bananas brought their best prices in November and December of 5.25 to 8.75 RM. (\$1.98 to \$3.31) a box, dropping to 5.00 to 5.50 RM. (\$1.98 to \$2.18) in March.

Ortleys from Oregon, as usual, topped the market, starting at 6.25 to 9.00 RM. (\$2.39 to \$3.44) in November and ending in April at 5.25 to 9.75 RM. (\$2.08 to \$3.86) a box. In February some of the best fruit brought 11.50 RM. (\$4.47) per box. Washington Winesaps became plentiful in December, selling at 6.25 to 6.50 RM. (\$2.33 to \$2.43) a box. Good Winesaps held fairly steady at about 5.00 to 6.25 RM. (\$1.95 to \$2.44) a box until the end of the season in May. Oregon Newtowns were not of as high quality as in former years. January prices ranged from 6.00 to 7.25 RM. (\$2.26 to \$2.73) and the April prices at 5.00 to 8.25 RM. (\$1.98 to \$3.27) a box.

Barreled apples were principally of the Ben Davis and York Imperial varieties. Bens were available from about November to March and ranged from around 8.66 to 14.42 RM. (\$3.32 to \$5.53) a barrel during the season. Yorks made somewhat better returns. The ruling price in October was from around 10.75 to 14.50 RM. (\$3.81 to \$5.14) but by March returns had climbed to from 16.00 to 16.75 RM. (\$6.35 to \$6.64) a barrel. Ganos sold at around 11.25 to 13.50 RM. (\$4.16 to \$5.00) a barrel in the three months October to December.



Baldwins were somewhat more plentiful than in 1932-33. Prices ranged from 9.50 to 14.75 RM. (\$3.63 to \$5.50) in November and December but dropped away to 6.50 to 8.00 RM. (\$2.58 to \$3.17) a barrel in March. Stayman Winesaps were available in November and December. Prices ruled around 12.25 to 17.00 RM. (\$4.68 to \$6.34) a barrel.

Nova Scotia shipped a considerable quantity of barreled apples to Hamburg during 1933-34. The fruit was not popular with the trade since it lacked color and the quality was not as high as the American barreled pack. The fruit was too much like home-grown stock to make good prices. Prices for Canadian barrels ranged from 3.00 to 14.00 RM. (\$1.15 to \$5.37) per 135-pound barrel, with an average of about 7.00 RM. (\$2.68), according to Vice-Consul Steyne at Hamburg.

The condition and quality of American fruit encountered considerable criticism during the 1933-34 season in Germany. Practically all boxed varieties were affected more or less by calyx-end rot. Oregon Newtowns showed both calyx-end and stem-end rot. Winesaps, from Wenatchee in particular, were badly affected by calyx rot. See page 50 for a more detailed account of condition. The Hamburg trade criticized barreled apples, particularly lots from western New York, for lack of color.

The trans-shipment trade from Hamburg, as well as other entrepot ports has declined heavily in recent years due largely to poor economic conditions and trade barriers.

Reduction in the reexport business is also due to the tendency of various shippers and organizations to effect direct sales to the interior markets. Auction brokers are of the opinion that this situation was mainly responsible for the unsettled state of the Hamburg auction market since it was impossible to gauge the stocks unsold in the hands of the inland dealers who are buying direct. It has been suggested that unless this condition changes, large importers in the future will be forced to restrict their imports.

There has been a feeling on the part of certain shippers for some years past that a wider distribution could be effected by exploiting the interior markets and effecting direct sales. Theoretically this may be quite correct but its practical application may prove somewhat disappointing. There are many disadvantages attached to the direct supplying of small markets. In the first place, competition is lessened, if not entirely broken down. Values in Europe are established on the auction. There are very few people who can gauge the strength of the market, most of them depending upon the values which have been established on the auction market. Furthermore, operators in the smaller, interior markets are unable to buy in large quantities or in straight lines. Splitting up a car into several small lots destroys competition and results in a lowering of price. The question of opening up credits and the ability to pay for goods according to contract are also points to be considered. Direct business with small operators frequently results in a certain amount of bad feeling due to misunderstandings which come up in connection with grades, standards and certificates.

The Netherlands market: Prices on the Rotterdam market were again disappointing throughout the season. While there was quite a good demand at all times and prices showed very little fluctuation from week to week, profits on the whole were small. Several of the large operators were quite heavily interested throughout the season while others were not as active as they have been in previous years. It is frequently reported that certain of the large operators are given special concessions in the way of freight rebates, which enable them to sell fruit at fairly low prices and still make a nice profit.

The character of the Rotterdam market has undergone quite a change during the past two or three years. Buyers from other countries seldom attend the auctions, owing to the various restrictions which exist in the countries in which they live.

In Holland the condition of the fruit was much the same as that described for Germany. Shipments via New York, although perhaps less frequent than those via Panama, were often in overripe condition when landed. While complaints about condition were frequent, many of them often arose as a result of a poor market rather than because the fruit itself was particularly bad. Furthermore, many shipments were billed optional Havre-Rotterdam discharge. In a number of cases the fruit was discharged at Havre, rejected because of scale and later reshipped to Rotterdam. Since two or even three weeks sometimes elapsed between the time the fruit was reloaded at Havre until it reached its final destination at Rotterdam considerable waste had usually developed. On one occasion a shipment of Winesaps rejected at Havre was inspected by the writer at Rotterdam. The large sizes in particular were overripe and in a wasty condition. The buyer wanted to hold the seller responsible. When the full facts became known it was learned that the shipment when discharged at Havre was in splendid condition, but, owing to the difficulties encountered there, a week or more had passed before the French authorities made up their minds what to do. Another delay on the part of the buyer meant missing a boat which resulted in another week on the quay in France. Altogether three weeks had elapsed between the time the fruit was originally landed and before it finally reached its ultimate destination at Rotterdam. The delay meant the difference between a profit and a loss and, in addition, created a wrong impression as to condition of the shipment on arrival.

Despite the absence of foreign buyers on the Rotterdam auctions, the market was able to move a liberal supply of fruit and to maintain a fairly steady range of prices. Some trading between French and Dutch importers took place, but <sup>for</sup> the most part supplies billed to the Netherlands were consumed within the country.

The Belgian market: Although there was a short crop in Belgium this past season, the results from an importer's point of view were, on the whole, unsatisfactory. Supplies available on the Antwerp market were frequently far in excess of demand. The principal reason for the adverse results can be attributed to heavy imports and the fact that Belgium has lost most of its former trans-shipment outlets because of customs barriers, difficulties in securing payment, and licensing in the neighboring countries.



Demand and prices during the first half of the season were regarded as satisfactory but as the season advanced supplies became heavier and, in addition, f.o.b. prices increased. Large quantities of Nova Scotian apples were imported which arrived on a market already well supplied with apples. This fruit was placed in cold storage and sold later in the season at distressingly low prices. The heavy weight of fruit hanging over the market like a cloud had a depressing effect upon the market in general. In order to clear up the situation it was finally decided to sell the stocks regardless of price. Many lots selling as low as Frs. 20 (\$.89) per barrel.

On March 1, the duty on all apples in packages of over 22 kilos (44 lbs.) was made uniform. This resulted in an increase in the movement of boxed fruit, which formerly, because of the excessive duty on wrapped fruit, was practically impossible.

The French market: Importers in France were for the most part working in the dark during 1933-34 because of the uncertainty about quotas, licenses and import taxes. A very strong demand existed in France for American apples and pears but it was impossible to secure sufficient import licenses. Scarcity of supply, coupled with the strong demand, caused the deal to become a highly-speculative one. Importers were far more concerned about the ability to secure licenses than they were with the sale of fruit. During the first part of the season the quota was very small and importers were only able to get in a small part of their requirements. Those holding licenses sold them to the highest bidder, the value frequently running as high as 50¢ per box.

While the apple-wine agreement permitted an increased quota for the second quarter, the allotment was still below that needed to satisfy actual requirements. A high tax was imposed on licenses by the Government which prevented importers from taking advantage of the increased quota. When it was realized that licenses were not being taken up, the Government reduced the tax to fr. 40 per 100 kilos (1.14¢ per pound) on apples and fr. 60 per 100 kilos (1.70¢ per pound) on pears. While this figure enabled the importers to bring in the quota allocated, it was still too high to permit trading on a normal basis. For a fuller account of the import barriers in France see page 24.

The continual changes in the distribution of licenses as well as in the quantities allotted has greatly disturbed the business and turned it into a real gamble. Contracts with shippers had to be made before the quotas were announced and many cars which were purchased on the chance of getting an import permit had to be diverted to other markets when the fruit arrived.

While potentially the French market offers most attractive possibilities, the actual results are so difficult to accomplish that the business is made a very unsatisfactory one.

The Scandinavian markets: Supplies on the Scandinavian markets were again comparatively light. The prohibitive duties in Norway during the first half of the season do not warrant the shipment of any heavy quantity. The retail price on apples is very high, which greatly restricts consumption. The high duties actually protect an industry which is of little or no consequence. While the crop this past year was about 60% above normal it was bought up by a few local dealers who held it in cold storage and sold out gradually at high prices.

The commercial apple crop was estimated at about 1,400,000 bushels against an average yield of about 700,000 bushels. The grower received about 25 ore per kilo (\$1.27 per 44 lb. bushel) for low-quality stock, while the top wholesale price was 100 ore or one krone per kilo (\$5.08 per bushel).

Sweden this past season produced an apple crop of over 2,640,000 bushels, about 660,000 bushels of which were exported. For this reason Sweden was not in a position to import anything prior to November, which meant a reduction of about 20,000 bushels as compared with the previous season for the same period. During the latter part of the season Sweden imported apples rather heavily. Supplies on the whole were kept in moderation. There were periods of gluts, however, resulting from heavy domestic apple supplies and large imported supplies of apples and oranges. Many concerns in the fruit business suffered heavy losses when such gluts occurred.

American apples are popular on the Swedish markets, and since financial conditions are showing some improvement the outlook for Sweden, from an export point of view, looks more encouraging.

Only high-quality fruit is desired in Sweden, according to Monnett B. Davis, American Consul General at Stockholm. The most popular varieties of imported apples are Jonathan, Winesaps, Yellow Newtown (Albamarle Pippin), Ortley, Winter Banana, York Imperial and Ben Davis. Some Arkansas Black, Delicious, Grimes, Romes, and Spitzenbergs are also imported.

In December, 1933, Extra Fancy Jonathans 175/216 brought 12.50 crowns (\$3.30) a box against 15.00 crowns (\$2.69) in 1932. United States No. 1 Yorks sold at 35.50 crowns (\$9.37) a barrel, compared with 39.00 crowns (\$6.98) in 1932, and Bens brought 32.00 crowns (\$8.44) in 1933 against 36.50 crowns (\$6.54) a barrel at the same time in 1932. Prices were lower in crowns in 1933-34 but considerably higher in dollars than in 1932-33. Additional information is given in the table below. The retail prices on Swedish apples were on about the same level as those for American fruit, except for the lower grades, which brought about 2¢ to 4¢ a pound less.



- 10 -

Sweden: Wholesale prices for American apples, 1933-34  
season at Stockholm

Season: and month	Boxes						Barrels			
	Extra Fancy 175/216			Yellow			U. S. No. 1 - 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
	Winesaps		Jonathans		Newtowns		Winesaps		York Imperials	
	Crowns	Dol-	Crowns	Dol-	Crowns	Dol-	Crowns	Dol-	Crowns	Dollars
		lars		lars		lars		lars		
Nov.	-	-	13.00	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec.	13.00	3.43	12.50	3.30	13.75	3.63	38.00	10.03	35.50	9.37
Jan.	12.25	3.19	12.75	3.32	14.75	3.84	38.00	9.90	35.50	9.24
Feb.	10.50	2.73	10.75	2.79	-	-	33.25	8.63	30.50	7.92
Mar.	10.50	2.76	10.75	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr.	10.50	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	9.00	2.37	1/13.00	3.42	2/12.25	3.22	-	-	-	-
June	6.50	1.69	1/13.00	3.38	2/12.25	3.19	-	-	-	-

Taken from report submitted by Monnett B. Davis, American Consul General at Stockholm, dated June 27, 1934. Fancy grade boxed apples ranged .50 crowns less than the prices listed. Some American Ben Davis and Ganos sold in December and January at 32.00 cr. (\$8.39) per 132 lb. net barrel. Nova Scotia Ganos brought 23.00 crowns (\$6.03) in barrels of 128-130 lbs. net. Boxes were listed as 40 to 42 lbs. net.

1/ West Australian Cleopatra and Dunn's Seedlings.

2/ West Australian Jonathans. Boxes given as 44 lbs.

In Denmark the fruit crop of 1933 was considerably above normal. This fact, together with a reduced spending power, estimated at about 75% of 1931 and restrictions on exchange, caused a reduction of imports of American apples.

While imports were limited, importers failed to make any money on the deal. Early shipments arrived on a market already glutted with early Danish varieties which were selling very cheap. After Christmas, Winesaps predominated and were sold at a small margin of profit. Newtowns arrived in poor condition and failed to make any money.

Stringent exchange control which amounts to a quota has reduced imports to a very low figure as compared with former years. Auction sales on the Copenhagen market were infrequent and irregular, in fact to such a degree that market reports were discontinued.



## MARKET CONDITIONS AND TRADE RESTRICTIONS IN EUROPE <sup>1/</sup>

The fruit trade of the world is beset by two divergent forces and oddly enough both are related to the intense nationalism which prevails in most countries. On the one hand, the discoveries of the various health properties of fruit in building strong bodies has developed an increased demand for imported fruit in the diet of most peoples. On the other hand, there is the desire for self-sufficiency in most countries which, by encouraging trade barriers, has raised the prices at which imported fruit can be sold and thus reduced the demand for such fruit. Unfortunately, the desire to protect home industries, coupled with poor economic conditions, has resulted in the creation of a mass of trade barriers of all descriptions, such as increased duties, quotas, exchange restrictions, licenses, embargoes, quarantines, compensating exports, and trade monopolies, to mention the most important.

Trading has become immeasurably more difficult in the last six years. However, were it not for the increased demand for fruit for health purposes, conditions would have been much worse. Fruit is no longer a luxury -- it is a necessity. Despite definite attempts, European countries have not been able to increase the production of apples and pears sufficiently to dispense with imports. The quality of the output compared with American fruit is very low. Unless the whole farm economy in the principal importing countries is radically changed, which is not likely, they will never be self-sufficient in quality apples and pears.

The various trade restrictions on these fruits in the principal importing countries of the world are summarized in the tables on pages 33 and 34. The duties on apples in 1928 and 1934 are depicted graphically in the chart on page 12.

In a number of countries, the consumption of American apples and pears could be increased several times were it possible to effect a reasonable entry. As matters now stand, and with prospects in some countries growing even worse, there is little hope for the future of the American apple and pear export trade, unless satisfactory trading agreements can be reached.

While from the standpoint of home-grown supplies the marketing position in 1933-34 was more favorable than in the preceding year in the United Kingdom, there were too many artificial barriers in operation to permit of a free flow of trade. While the rise in the price of sterling created a much better position in England, the record shipments from Canada, the carry-over from Australasia and the high duties were the chief factors which militated against the normal movement of American apples. Pears were also adversely influenced by the heavy supplies of cheap Canadian apples.

---

<sup>1/</sup> The Foreign Tariffs and Finance and Investment Divisions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce have assisted in supplying the data in this section.

The position in France has gone from bad to worse. The importer is not only forced to pay a high import license tax, but has to take the risk of having his fruit rejected upon arrival. In Denmark the situation has improved but little. American apples and pears are wanted, but imports are limited by import licenses. Norway has a prohibitive tax on both imported apples and pears. The duty, which exceeds the c.i.f. value of the fruit, permits of but a limited importation. In Sweden less difficulties are encountered, although the duty has been doubled on apples and pears during most of the season. Imports were curtailed the first part of last season because of the large home-grown crop. Finland, a small but nevertheless important apple outlet, has restricted imports through the introduction of high duties. Poland, while offering a good potential market, has greatly handicapped importers by high duties and compensating exports. If compensating exports cannot be arranged, then there is little chance of getting American apples and pears into that country. Outside of Europe many countries maintain high trade barriers against apples, chief among these are Canada and Argentina.

The United Kingdom: The "Importation of Raw Apples Order", which became effective in 1930 was the first restriction on American apple imports into the United Kingdom. This order prohibits the importation during the period July 7 to November 15, of each year, of all apples from the United States except the two highest recognized grades, which means that only Extra Fancy and Fancy grades in boxed apples and Fancy and U.S. No. 1 grades in barreled or basketed apples are permitted to enter. This order was not extended to Canada, in which country apple maggots are also known to exist. No great injury was done to the American apple industry by this order since there is little profit in shipping low-quality fruit abroad. In order to effect entry during this period the apples must be accompanied by a form (Special British Certificate) furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the apples are of the grades mentioned. Consequently, occasional difficulties are encountered with the British customs when the certificate fails to arrive by the time the shipment is landed.

On March 1, 1932, a general tariff act (the Import Duties Act) went into effect, imposing a general tariff of 10% ad valorem on all imports from sources outside the Empire, except goods already subject to import duties and certain items specifically exempted in the Act. Among other items raw apples, pears, grapes, oranges, and grapefruit were made dutiable.

As a result of the Ottawa Conference specific rates were adopted on November 17, 1932, which either supplanted the 10% rate or increased it during certain seasons of the year. The rate on apples and pears was changed to a specific rate of 4s.6d. per hundredweight (112 lbs.). This more than doubled the duty that was charged on the ad valorem basis. On July 2, 1934, this rate worked out around 44 cents a box and \$1.62 a barrel.

Gold payments were suspended in the United Kingdom on September 21, 1931. Money ranged below par of \$4.87 per pound sterling throughout the 1931-32 and 1932-33 seasons. Then in April, 1933, the United States went off the gold standard. The value of British money gradually increased, but it was not until the dollar was devalued to 59 cents that sterling went above par. Since November, 1933, a pound has been worth around \$5.00. This meant an increase in dollars to the American shipper of approximately 40% in the 1933-34 season as compared with 1932-33.



It is the general view of the trade, particularly the import section, that the present rate of duty is too high to permit satisfactory trading. While the duties on various horticultural crops are to be reviewed by the Government with a view to possible alterations, the possibility of any downward revision in connection with apples is not very promising. According to the terms of the Ottawa Agreement, the present schedule still has three more years to run. An effort should be made to reduce materially the existing duty, assuming the rate of exchange rules at around its present value.

The duty on field-grown grapes under the Ottawa Agreement is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (3¢) per pound from February 1 to June 30. For the balance of the season the 10% duty applies.

Duty-free preferences on fruit are given to the Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies of the British Empire. Several of these Governments are parties to the agreements made at the Ottawa Conference in 1932 (i.e., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India, Southern Rhodesia).

Under the Import Duties (Mandated Territories) Preference Order, 1932, it is provided that Colonial preference shall apply to Tanganyika Territory, Cameroons under British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate. So far preference has not been extended to Palestine.

Germany has moderate duties on apples and pears, sanitary requirements, and stringent exchange regulations. The duty is 7 reichmarks per 100 kilos. This works out at about 42 cents for a box or basket of apples or pears and at \$1.40 for a barrel of apples and \$1.53 for a barrel of pears. There is a 2% sales tax collected with the duty. See tables page 33 and 34 and graph page 12.

The rate on pears in the table on page 34 should be reduced by the amount of the tare (16%) to arrive at the figure given above. Apples in bulk or in sacks are given a lower rate of duty under the German tariff than fruit packed in containers.

Germany has had very stringent restrictions on foreign exchange transactions since the financial crisis of July, 1931. All such transactions are under the control of the German Government. Up to the end of the 1933-34 season exchange could be purchased, under certain conditions, by recognized German firms after formal approval by their local Chamber of Commerce to cover normal trade requirements, but it was limited to a specified per cent of the 1930 requirements of these firms. This percentage was made public on the 15th of every month. In 1931-32 this restriction had a serious effect on United States apple exports to Germany but in 1933-33 and 1933-34 exports were not so badly affected. This was mainly because of the smaller competing supplies, lower prices, and the strong position of the reichsmark.

In March 1934, the amount of foreign exchange allowed importers was greatly reduced. During the 1933-34 season it was approximately 25% of 1930. Month by month the amount was reduced until the foreign-exchange quota for the month of August 1934, stood at 5% of the basic quota (1930) as contrasted with 10% for the months of June and July.

This system of foreign exchange rationing for imports was abolished September 24, according to a report made public September 11. The German Government plans to control all foreign trade by a licensing system. All imports have been placed under the direction of 25 control boards, established recently. It was stated that private importers may import outside of the control system only 10 marks' worth of goods monthly.

Importers must obtain licenses for foreign exchange to pay for imports. These licenses must be presented to the customs authorities when the goods arrive, according to the report. Imports without licenses can be made but the importer cannot be certain of securing exchange for which to pay for them.

Germany plans to give preference in imports to essential raw materials for manufacture. Consequently the outlook for apple and pear exports from the United States to Germany is poor.

The regular import trade was well supplied with foreign exchange to cover imports during the main part of the 1933-34 season. However, by early April, the supply of foreign funds was greatly restricted, but by that time most of the contracts for fruit afloat and for imports had been paid and the trade was not noticeably affected.

Apples and pears showing "San Jose" scale have been prohibited entry into Germany since 1893. Certain ports are specified as points where inspections can be made; in case of overseas fruit Hamburg and Bremen are the most convenient. No tolerance is permitted. Sanitary certificates are not recognized by the German Government, all entries of fruit being subject to inspection. Apples bearing "Apple Fruit Fly" or "Apple Maggot" are also denied entry. Inspection charges amount to 0.05 Rm. a box and 0.10 Rm. a barrel or about 2¢ and 4¢ respectively. The minimum charge is 1 Rm. or 40¢. German sanitary regulations have not seriously impeded apple imports from the United States.

The duty in Germany, together with the heavy transportation charges which overseas fruit must bear, affords ample protection for the apple industry of Germany.

German-grown apples sold early in the fall of 1933 at RM. 12 to 14 in bulk per 100 kilos (\$.85 to \$.99 per bulk bushel of 44 pounds). American growers received about 10¢ to 25¢ a bushel for such fruit in the United States.

In October prices ranged from RM. 16 to 20 per 100 kilos on bulk (\$1.13 to \$1.41 per bushel). Best varieties, such as Schoener von Boskopp, ruled at RM. 24 to 28, or \$1.70 to \$1.98 per bushel.

France has presented more difficulties to American apple and pear exporters, in recent years, than any of the large importing countries. Duties are not high but quotas, import license taxes and rigid sanitary requirements make importing hazardous and expensive. Labelling and wrapping regulations have also caused confusion.



The present duties on apples and pears were adopted March 2, 1928, but a heavy license tax was added in 1934. Apples from the United States are dutiable at 7.5 francs plus an import license tax of 60 francs per 100 kilos. For a box or basket of apples the duty works out at 1.7 francs and the tax at 13.6 francs, making a total of 15.3 francs, or about \$1.01. On barrels the duty is 5.6 plus tax of 44.9 francs, or a total of around \$3.33. The duty on United States pears is 10 francs plus an import tax of 90 francs per 100 kilos. On a box or basket basis the duty and tax are equal to 22.63 francs, or \$1.49, and a barrel is charged 81.65 francs, or around \$5.38. See tables on pages 33 and 34 and the chart on page 12.

France has had import inspection of agricultural products for many years to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases or pests into the country. In March 1932, the French Government made the sanitary regulations applicable to fresh fruits much more stringent. At present all fruits from the United States, Australia, Canada, Chile, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Japan are barred entry into, or transit through, France, unless the shipments are accompanied by a certificate of sanitary inspection signed by an authorized Government inspector in the country of origin. In addition, all fruits, except oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, are required to be passed by the French Sanitary Inspection Service before they can enter France. The entry of fruit is permitted to take place only through the ports of Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Dunkirk. These regulations have resulted in rejections, which have been costly to shippers in extra handling charges and spoilage. Over 200 cars of apples and pears were rejected in the 1933-34 season.

On July 9, 1932, France fixed quotas on imports of apples, pears and certain other fresh fruits. Apples and pears enter under the same quota. These fruits are allowed to enter at Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles. The quota system caused a great deal of confusion. This led to the adoption of a license system effective October 1, 1932.

With the exception of the first quarter of 1932-33, the quotas for that season were fixed at the average, without reduction, of direct imports of such fruits from the United States during similar months of 1929, 1930 and 1931. The quotas for the second half of 1933-34 were increased a great deal due to the liquor negotiations with the United States. The following table shows the total quotas and also quotas allotted the United States during the 1932-33 and 1933-34 seasons.

France: Apple and pear quotas allowed the United States in the 1932-33 and 1933-34 seasons

Month	1932-33			1933-34		
	Total	United States		Total	United States	
	quota	quota		quota	quota	
	M. tons	M. tons	a/ Bushels	M. tons	M. tons	a/ Bushels
July	b/ 150	b/ 150	b/ 7,500	)	7.5	375
Aug.	b/ 30	b/ 30	b/ 1,500	) 3,100	15	750
Sept.	195	180	9,000	)	90	4,500
Oct.	)	1,200	60,000	)	)	)
Nov.	) 31,230	3,900	195,000	) 12,000	) 3789.6	) 189,480
Dec.	)	4,680	234,000	)	)	)
Jan.	)	1,885	94,250	)	)	)
Feb.	) 16,430	2,140	107,000	) 22,000	) 20,000	) 1,000,000
Mar.	)	2,125	106,250	)	)	)
Apr.	)	)	)	)	)	)
May	) 6,700	2,710	135,500	) 10,000	7,400	370,000
June	)	)	)	)	)	)
Total:	54,735	19,000	950,000	47,100	31,302.1	1,565,105

Exports from United States	1932-33	1933-34
Apples c/ ....	1,021,100	1,286,700
Pears c/ .....	416,100	396,600
Total c/ .....	1,437,200	1,683,300

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.

a/ Bushels of 44 lbs.

b/ All countries.

c/ Exports from the United States to France, July-June. This will not be the amount imported into France since optional shipments are included.

The apple and pear trade benefited definitely as a result of tariff bargaining with France. In the three-month period January to March 1933, France allowed the United States a quota of about 300,000 bushels of apples and pears. In the same months of 1934, because the United States was willing to take French wines, the quota was fixed at around 900,000 bushels. Immediately there was an increased interest in apples; prices rose rapidly and exports increased. During the three-month period, January to March, 1934, apple exports to France were 908,662 bushels and pear exports 173,941 bushels compared with 377,835 bushels of apples and 68,440 bushels of pears in the same quarter in 1933.

There was also a strong upward effect on price. Using Winesaps as an example - the most important apple variety grown in the United States and the most important export variety - we find that the Extra Fancy grade was selling f.o.b. shipping point in the State of Washington, at \$1.15 a bushel box on December 1, 1933, and that the price rapidly climbed during the next 90 days, reaching \$1.72 by February 1, 1934. This was an increase of around 50%.



If this added demand for export apples had not developed, the price of Winesaps probably would not have shown much increase in this period; in fact, prices might have declined as in the two previous seasons. Therefore, it can be claimed that the price advance of 57¢ per box was largely a result of the increased demand for apples on the part of France. There was, of course, also an advance in the prices of other apples. Assuming that all apples were increased in value, due to the tariff bargaining with France, by only as much as 10¢ a bushel then growers and shippers received over \$1,300,000 more for their product than could have been expected. Pears also increased in price because of the bargain with France.

The very small quota issued for the last quarter of 1933 (Oct. to Dec.) caused a wide margin between the cost price and the selling price of apples and pears. Favorable exchange rates also helped to increase the margin. Large profits were made. This encouraged the Government of France to levy a tax which took the form of a tax on import licenses. When the quota was increased on January 1, 1934, to 20,000 metric tons an import license tax of 125 francs per 100 kilos was levied on apples and 175 francs on pears. This action practically nullified the effect of the increase in the quota. These taxes were equal to \$1.53 on apples and \$2.17 on pears in bushels of 44 pounds.

After stormy protests France reduced the tax to 40 francs on apples and 60 francs on pears per 100 kilos on January 20, 1934. The reduced taxes, on a 44-pound bushel, amounted to \$.50 on apples and \$.74 on pears. These rates remained in effect until June 1, 1934, when they were increased to 60 francs on apples and 90 francs on pears per 100 kilos, or \$.79 a bushel on apples and \$1.18 a bushel on pears.

In addition to the interference with trade which is occasioned by the quotas, duties, and taxes, an importer is greatly handicapped because of the delays and rough and frequent handling at the docks during inspection, which take place before he has access to his fruit. As a matter of fact, because an importer has bought and paid for a car of apples, it is no assurance that he will get it into the country or, if he does, that it will be in condition to sell. Havre is the most important receiving center and four inspectors, under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, are employed to inspect all imported fruit, but more especially apples and pears from the United States, which are said to be carriers of San Jose scale.

As the boxes are taken from the ships on a platform sling holding some 18 to 20 boxes, they are set down on a small iron truck, which is horse-drawn, as shown in the illustration on page 29. A more appropriate type of sling is shown on the following page. The trucks are jolted along the quay into warehouses, which have rough, uneven, dirt floors. The boxes are removed from the trucks by hand in a very rough manner. They are dropped and thrown about in an effort to get them stacked. Eventually each car is piled up separately.

After a car has been placed, from 35 to 40 packages are selected and opened for the inspector. Each inspector has about three assistants who remove the wraps, if packed in boxes, and hand the apples over for him to scrutinize. Every apple in the first five containers is very

carefully examined, the calyx and stem-ends being especially examined. In the case of any doubt a strong-hand lens is applied, which relieves any uncertainty at once. Frequently spots no larger than a pin point are found, but which, when viewed from under a magnifying glass, appear to stick out like a sore thumb. If nothing is found in the first five packages, the remaining 35 are given a more or less superficial inspection. If nothing further is discovered, the car is issued a clean bill of health and the Customs authorized to clear it. In case infestation is found, the chief inspector is called in and he determines what final disposition is to be made of it. If Scale is found on but one or two apples, the car goes to the fumigation plant where it is placed in large drums for a period of two hours and at a cost of about \$100 per car. (See illustration page 29.) If the infestation is heavier and the inspector regards the American inspector's inspection as being a careless one, the car is rejected outright and must be reshipped by water to some other country, usually Belgium or Holland. Rejected fruit may not be shipped overland through France.

The inspectors are greatly concerned over brands and countermarks. As a matter of fact, they worry more about that feature than anything else. When Scale is discovered, a record is made of the brand, grower's name, or any other countermarks which may appear and which will serve as an identification. When the same brand appears again, these marks are singled out and the samples are carefully inspected. If John Doe's apples, packed under the "Big A" brand, happen to contain one or two Scales, the next time this brand is received the apples are taken from the stack and subjected to the microscope. Rejections on some brands for this reason are much heavier than on others. If an association is packing fruit out of a scale-infested orchard, and a few boxes are scattered throughout a number of cars, it is quite possible that all cars will be rejected, regardless of the fact that the remaining boxes, grown and packed by other members, are entirely free.

When arrivals are heavy, there are long delays between the time the fruit is landed and when it clears the Customs. There is no haste on the part of the inspectors. If two or even three weeks are required, no amount of argument will speed them along. These long delays are, of course, very detrimental to the fruit lying on the dock. A week, 10 days or even two weeks during a hot spell on top of the punishment to which it was subjected when unloaded, is almost certain to result in an injury to the fruit. Re-shipments which have been delayed at Havre for two or three weeks have been observed upon arrival at other ports. Although the fruit showed firm, hard condition upon delivery at Havre, it was over-ripe and showing considerable waste upon reaching its final destination at Rotterdam, Antwerp or Hamburg.

The fumigation plant, which is Government-owned, is located on the docks about a quarter of a mile away from where the goods are landed and inspection takes place. The plant is capable of fumigating three, possibly four, cars a day. The cost of inspection, fumigation, etc., is borne by the importers, who receive a yearly statement which



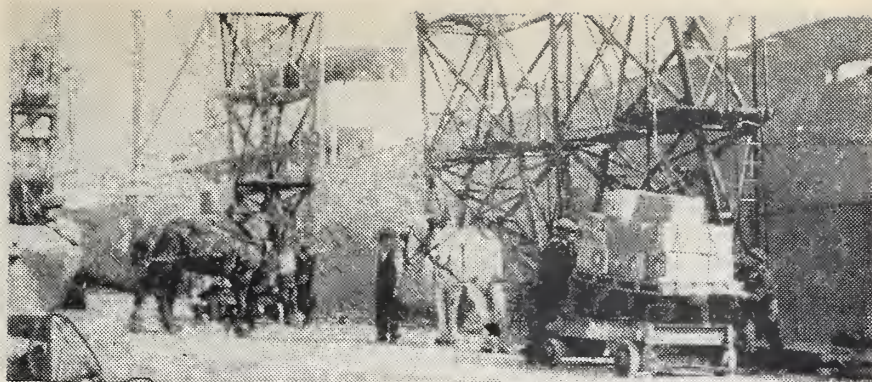


FIGURE 1 - DISCHARGING AN APPLE CARGO AT LE HAVRE. ABOUT 24 BOXES ARE USUALLY LOADED ON A PLATFORM SLING WITHOUT SPREADERS. THE SLING LOAD IS PLACED ON AN IRON-FRAME TRUCK AND DRAWN BY A DRAFT HORSE ACROSS THE QUAY INTO THE SHEDS, THE DIRT FLOORS OF WHICH ARE ROUGH, UNEVEN AND DUSTY.



FIGURE 2 - STACKING THE CARGO IN THE SHEDS AT LE HAVRE. HANDLING IS EXTREMELY ROUGH. NO ATTENTION IS PAID TO ALIGNMENT OR TO BUILDING STRAIGHT, NEAT STACKS.



FIGURE 3 - ONE OF THE THREE DRUMS IN WHICH CONDEMNED FRUIT IS FUMIGATED AT LE HAVRE. THE PLANT WILL ACCOMMODATE BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR CARS PER DAY. COST IS ABOUT 2 FRANCS PER BOX, OR \$100 PER CAR.



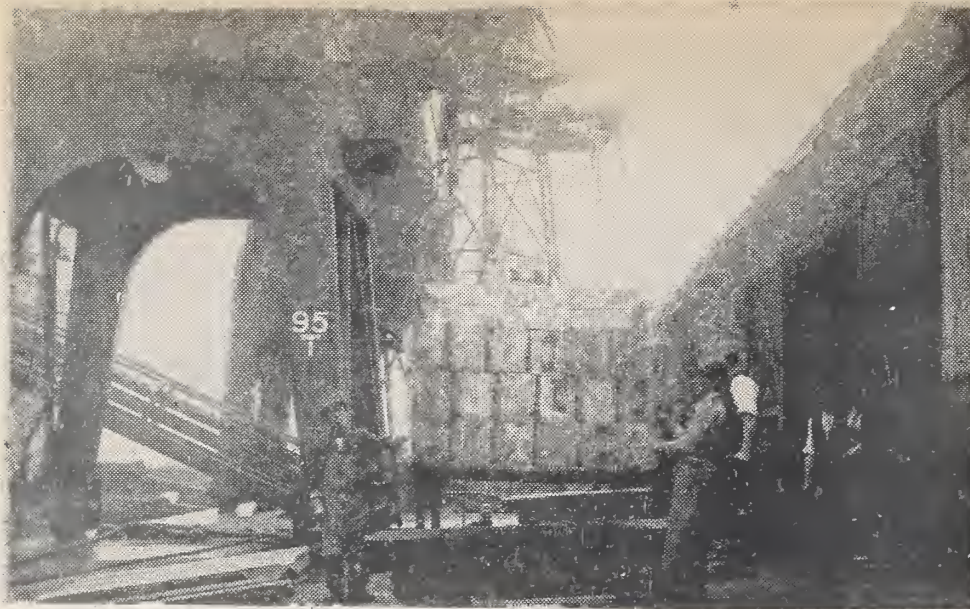


FIGURE 4 - PLACING A SLING-LOAD ON THE ELECTRIC "BOGEY" AT LONDON. SPECIAL CARE IS EXERCISED IN THE HANDLING OF FRUIT AT MOST ENGLISH DOCKS. THE SPREADERS ABOVE THE TOP OF THE LOAD PREVENT CUTTING OF THE BOXES.



FIGURE 5 - A TYPICAL PUSH-CART DISPLAY ON THE STRAND, LONDON. A LARGE VOLUME OF FRUIT IS SOLD FROM CARTS IN LONDON.

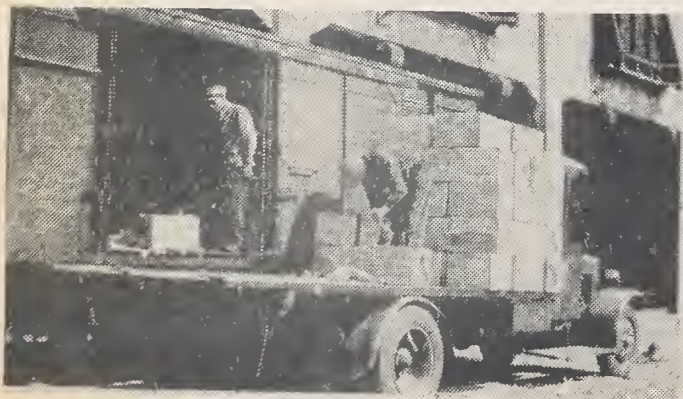


FIGURE 6 - RESHIPING A BULK LOAD OF APPLES FROM ROTTERDAM TO CENTRAL EUROPE. APPLES WERE REMOVED FROM THE BOXES IN THE CAR AND PILED IN A BIN ON EACH END. TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE LOW FREIGHT RATE ON LOOSE FRUIT.



FIGURE 7 - CONDITION IN WHICH APPLES ARE OCCASIONALLY RECEIVED. THIS BOX WAS PICKED AT RANDOM FROM A SHIPMENT LANDED AT ROTTERDAM. APPLES ON LEFT ARE DECAYED THE FOUR ON THE RIGHT ARE SOUND. DECAY RANGED FROM 50 TO 75 PERCENT IN MOST INSTANCES.



represents their share of the actual expenses incurred during the season. In addition, the loss in the value of the 35 to 40 packages which were emptied for inspection is no small item. The re-packing is done by men and boys who have not the slightest idea about the proper handling of fruit. Three or four of them sit around the container and pack all at the same time. No attempt is made when repacking boxes to use the original wraps. Re-packed boxes sometimes contain wraps from three or four different brands.

In all fairness to the inspectors it must be said that they are a conscientious lot of chaps, just out of school, and with a reputation to make. Their methods may seem drastic and their decisions cruel, but they have instructions which they are attempting to carry out. No tolerance is permitted. While the regulations appear unnecessarily drastic it cannot be said that inspectors have made rejections without finding Scale.

It is clearly evident that the continual changes in the distribution of import licenses, the fluctuating size of the quotas and unnecessarily rigid sanitary regulations form a disturbing situation and even threaten the loss of the French market.

Prices received by French producers, in view of the high import charges, will probably be of interest to Americans. The apple crop in France was small in 1933, and turned out to be of poor quality. Prices for very ordinary apples were sold early in the season for 75 to 100 francs per 100 kilos (\$.86 to \$1.15 per 44-pound bushel). In November and December prices advanced to 150 francs, or \$1.86 per bushel and, for the latest-keeping varieties, prices went up to 200 to 250 francs per 100 kilos, or \$2.48 to \$3.09 per bushel. American producers would be extremely grateful for such prices for their best apples, to say nothing of such a price for apples no better than culls.

American exporters have encountered a great deal of difficulty in France due to the marking requirements. It has been necessary since October 10, 1933, to mark containers of fresh fruit destined for France "United States of America" or "Etats-Unis d'Amérique", without abbreviation, in indelible capital letters at least 2 centimeters (7/8 inch) high. In addition, immediate containers (if any) must be similarly marked. The letters, however, may be as small as 4 millimeters (1/4 inch) high if they are in relief or die-sunken on a prominent surface having no other impression. This latter requirement was construed as applying to twisted wrappers on apples and pears. At first the law was interpreted literally but the 2-centimeter letters were too large and it was impossible to use relief on tissue paper.

Present requirements call for printing the wrappers with the required source of origin in letters 4 millimeters in height if the wrapper is twisted on the fruit. If the wrapper has printed matter on it which is of interest to the consumer, it must carry the mark of origin after June 30, 1935. American trademarks may be used on non-twisted wrappers without mark of origin after June 30, 1935, providing the trademark, or other printed information, does not give the impression that the fruit is of French origin. Any printed word on a wrapper which is also a French word, such as the name Anjou (pear), has been construed as likely to mislead the consumer. The mark of origin in such cases must be in French.

Since many names of pears are of French origin, especially when written out, such as "Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clairgeau, Doyenne du Comice," etc., it is recommended that growers who mark the name of the variety on the wrapper, also put on the mark of origin "Etats-Unis d'Amerique" in 1/4 inch letters.

Belgium had a duty on apples at the start of the 1933-34 season, which had been in effect since March 27, 1932, of 172.50 francs per 100 kilos on wrapped fruit and 5.75 francs on unwrapped fruit. Boxed apples had to pay the higher duty which worked out at \$1.43 per 44-pound box. The lower rate applied to apples in baskets and barrels and amounted to \$0.05 per basket (44 lbs.) and \$.16 per barrel (144 lbs.). Unwrapped fruit in containers, however, had to weigh at least 22 kilos (44 pounds).

On March 1, 1934, the duty on apples in containers was made uniform whether wrapped or unwrapped. Apples packed in boxes, baskets, barrels or any other container, and weighing over 20 kilos (44.1 lbs.) are dutiable at 25 francs per 100 kilos from April 1 to August 31 and at 28.75 francs from September 1 to March 31. The duty on a box or basket works out at around 5.7 to 6.5 francs (\$0.27 to \$0.30) and barrels at 18.7 to 21.5 francs (\$0.87 to \$1.00) depending on the season. Apples, loose, are charged 10.35 francs per 100 kilos, or at the rate of \$.09 per bushel of 44 pounds.

The pear duty was unchanged and is 20.70 francs on unwrapped fruit in containers of more than 22 kilos and 172.50 francs on wrapped fruit. Pears in boxes have to pay around 39.12 francs or \$1.83, and barrels about 16.90 francs or \$0.81.

Apples and pears formerly paid a transmission tax of 2½ percent of the duty-paid value of the fruit. This was abolished in 1933 and the tax now only applies to bananas, pineapples, and citrus fruits.

It is believed that the change in duty on apples may have a material effect upon the character of the trade in 1934-35. Boxed-apple imports will probably show a substantial gain and barrels and baskets a decline over former years.

Any net decline in the imports of apples and pears into Belgium will not be brought about so much by import restrictions but through the loss of the hinterland markets. Antwerp will probably become less important as a primary port since neighboring countries are receiving more and more of their shipments through their own ports. Trans-shipment business through large entrepot ports seems to be on the decline in Europe generally. Antwerp has served as a distributing point for certain sections of Germany and France. Cities along the Rhine in the Ruhr and Westphalia will in the future probably be largely supplied from Hamburg. Markets in northern France, on the other hand, will be served by shipments, for the most part, through French ports, because of the French transmission tax of 18.00 francs per 100 kilos on rail shipments of non-European produce from other European countries.



APPLIES: IMPORT DUTIES AS OF JULY 2, 1934, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1928, AND THE IMPORT REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Country	Currency	Unit	Duty November 1, 1928	Duty July 2, 1934	Import regulations and restrictions (July, 1934)
United States .....	Dollar 100.00¢	Net wt. 100 lbs. Box or basket Barrel	\$0.50 0.22 0.72	\$0.50 0.22 0.72	Sanitary regulations
United Kingdom .....	Pound sterling 1/ 484.95¢ 2/ 504.52¢	Net wt. cwt. (112 lbs.) Box or basket Barrel	Free Free Free	4s. 6d. (\$1.14) 1s. 9d. (\$0.44) 5s. 9d. (\$1.45)	Embargo on apples from the U. S. below the two highest grades from July 7 - Nov. 15. Sanitary inspection, certificate required.
Belgium .....	B. franc 1/ 2.78¢ 2/ 4.67¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: (220.46 lbs.) 3/ Box Basket Barrel	5.00 - 150.00 frs. 29.94 fr. (\$0.83) 1.13 fr. (\$0.03) 3.40 fr. (\$0.10)	45/ 25 - 28.75 fr. 5.7 - 6.5 (\$0.27-0.30) 18.7 - 21.5 (\$0.87-1.00)	
Denmark .....	D. crown 1/ 26.66¢ 2/ 22.53¢	Gross less 12½tare: 100 kilos Box or basket Barrel	1.00 cr. (\$0.27) .70 cr. (\$0.05) .66 cr. (\$0.18)	5.00 cr. (\$1.13) 1.00 cr. (\$0.23) 3.29 cr. (\$0.74)	Exchange certificates required before importation permitted.
Finland .....	F. mark 1/ 2.52¢ 2/ 2.23¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	6/ 250 m. (\$6.30) 56.7 m. (\$1.43) 187.1 m. (\$4.71)	15/ 300-600 m. (\$6.69-13.38) 68-136 m. (\$1.52-3.03) 225-449 m. (\$5.02-10.01)	
France .....	Franc 1/ 3.91¢ 2/ 6.59¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	5/ 7.5 fr. (\$0.29) 1.7 fr. (\$0.07) 5.6 fr. (\$0.22)	15/ 7.5 + 80 fr. (\$4.45) 1.7 + 13.6 fr. (\$1.01) 5.6 + 44.9 fr. (\$3.33)	Quota; import licenses required; strict marking requirements; sanitary certificate needed; severe sanitary inspection.
Germany .....	Mark 1/ 23.81¢ 2/ 37.93¢	Gross less 16½tare: Box or basket Barrel	10/ 7.00 rm. (\$1.67) 1.33 rm. (\$0.27) 4.40 rm. (\$0.88)	11/ 7.00 rm. (\$2.66) 1.33 rm. (\$0.48) 4.40 rm. (\$1.40)	Exchange purchases limited. Sanitary inspection.
Netherlands .....	Florin 1/ 40.09¢ 2/ 67.82¢	Ad. valorem Box or basket Barrel	12/ 8% About \$0.15 About \$0.40	13/ 10% plus 4.00 fl. per 100 k. gross About \$0.80 About \$2.50	Import licenses Sanitary inspection.
Norway .....	N. crown 1/ 26.65¢ 2/ 25.35¢	Gross less 12½tare: 100 kilos Box or basket Barrel	14/ 15/ 30-60 cr. (\$8.00-16.00) 6-12 cr. (\$1.60-3.20) 19.75-39.52 cr. (\$5.27-10.53)	14/ 15/ 36-72 cr. (\$9.13 - 18.25) 7.18 - 14.37 cr. (\$1.82-3.62) 23.71-47.42 cr. (\$6.01-12.02)	Unofficial exchange restrictions.
Sweden .....	S. crown 1/ 26.74¢ 2/ 26.01¢	Gross less 12½tare: 100 kilos Box or basket Barrel	10 cr. (\$2.67) 2.00 cr. (\$0.53) 6.59 cr. (\$1.76)	16/ 10-20 cr. (\$2.60-5.20) 2.00-4.00 cr. (\$0.52-1.04) 6.59-13.18 cr. (\$1.71-3.43)	
Italy .....	Lira 1/ 5.24¢ 2/ 8.57¢	100 kilos	Apples from the United States barred by sanitary regulations since 1916.		
Spain .....	Peso 1/ 16.18¢ 2/ 13.66¢	100 kilos	Apples from the United States prohibited entry since April, 1929.		
Canada .....	Dollar 1/ 100.00¢ 2/ 100.92¢	Ad. valorem Box or basket Barrel	\$0.30 plus 2% sales tax \$0.90 plus 2% sales tax	11/ 20% ad valorem on a fixed valuation Roughly \$0.90 Roughly \$2.90	Fixed valuations; package requirements; sanitary inspection; dumping duties.
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	Dollar 1/ 100.00¢ 2/ 100.92¢	Barrel Box or basket	\$0.70 \$0.23	\$0.70 \$0.23	
Argentina .....	Gold peso 1/ 95.59¢ 2/ 76.43¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	Free Free Free	18/ 6.30 p. (\$4.82) 1.43 p. (\$1.09) 4.71 p. (\$3.60)	Sanitary certificates required; sanitary inspection; exchange restriction; consular fees.
Brazil .....	Millre 1/ 11.95¢ 2/ 8.41¢	100 kilos	United States and Argentina fruit free	United States and Argentina fruit free	Strict import regulations; consular invoice required; foreign exchange control; sanitary certificate required.
Cuba .....	C. peso 1/ 99.93 ¢ 2/ 99.97¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	0.80 gold pesos (\$0.80) 0.18 g. pesos (\$0.18) 0.60 g. pesos (\$0.60)	1.20 g. pesos (\$1.20) 0.27 g. pesos (\$0.27) 0.90 g. pesos (\$0.90)	Consular invoice required; the visa fee is 5% ad valorem; sanitary regulations.
Mexico .....	M. peso 1/ 47.57¢ 2/ 27.75¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	19/ 6.00 pesos (\$2.85) 1.36 p. (\$0.65) 4.49 p. (\$2.14)	20/ 35 pesos (\$3.71) 7.94 p. (\$2.20) 26.19 p. (\$7.27)	Quarantine restrictions; sanitary certificate needed; consular fees.
Philippines .....	P. peso 1/ 50.00¢ 2/ 50.00¢	100 kilos	Free	Free	Sanitary certificate required.
British Malaya .....	Straits dollar 1/ 56.34¢ 2/ 59.19¢	Picul (133-1/3 lbs.)	Free	Free	Sanitary inspection
China .....	Gold unit. 23/ 71.00¢ 24/ 66.00¢	Net wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	21/ 1 halfman teal 0.33 h. t. (\$0.23) 1.08 h. t. (\$0.76)	22/ 5.70 gold units 1.14 g. u. (\$2.75) 3.72 g. u. (\$2.45)	Packages must bear origin and be numbered consecutively; consular invoices required.
Hong Kong .....	Straits dollar 1/ 56.34¢ 2/ 59.19¢	Picul	Free	Free	
Japan .....	Yen 1/ 46.20¢ 2/ 29.82¢	100 kin (162.77 lbs.)	100% ad valorem Apples from the U. S. are barred by sanitary regulations.	100% ad valorem	
Australia .....	Aust. pound 1/ 486.65¢ 2/ 402.31¢	Net wt. 100 lbs. Box or basket Barrel	6s. (\$1.46) 2s. 8d. (\$0.65) 8s. 6d. (\$2.11)	25/ 6s. (\$1.21) 2s. 8d. (\$0.54) 8s. 6d. (\$1.74)	Strict sanitary regulations; sanitary certificate needed.
New Zealand .....	N. Z. Pound 1/ 486.65¢ 2/ 403.47¢	Net wt. 100 lbs. Box or basket Barrel	26/ 12s. 6d. (\$3.04) 5s. 6d. (\$1.34) 18s. 0d. (\$4.38)	27/ 12s. 6d. (\$2.52) 5s. 6d. (\$1.11) 18s. 0d. (\$3.63)	Sanitary certificates required; sanitary inspection.
Egypt .....	Egypt. pound 1/ 498.35¢ 2/ 517.46¢	Gross wt. 100 kilos: Box or basket Barrel	28/ 8% ad valorem About \$0.15 About \$0.40	29/ 8% 0.240 (\$1.24) 8% 0.054 (\$0.28) 8% 0.180 (\$0.93)	

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A box or basket taken as 44 lbs. net or 50 lbs. gross and a barrel as 184 lbs. net or 165 lbs. gross. 1/ November 1, 1928. 2/ July 2, 1934. 3/ The smaller rate of duty applies to containers larger than 20 kilos (44 lbs.). Boxes took the larger rate because of internal packing. 4/ Plus a transmission tax of 2 percent of the duty-paid value. 5/ In packages weighing over 22 kilos (44 lbs.) from April 1 to August 31, 25 francs per 100 kilos and from September 1 to March 31, 28.75 francs per 100 kilos. 6/ Plus surtax of 2 percent of the duty. 7/ Higher rate applies to period from August 1 to December 1; lower rate Jan. 1 to July 31. 8/ Plus sales tax of 2 percent of the duty. 9/ On January 1, 1934 an import license tax of 125 fr. per 100 kilos was assessed; Jan. 20 it was dropped to 40 fr. and on June 1 raised to 60 fr.. 10/ Plus a sales tax of 3/4 of 1 percent. 11/ Plus a sales tax of 2 percent ad valorem. 12/ Plus statistical tax of 1/10 of 1 percent. 13/ Plus a license fee of 0.04 florin per gross kilo for benefit of the Agricultural Cofite Fund. 14/ Higher rate in effect from Aug. to Jan., inclusive. 15/ Plus surtax of 2 percent of duty. 16/ Higher rate in effect from May to January, inclusive. 17/ Not less than 3/5¢ per pound, or 20 percent ad valorem on a fixed valuation of 1¢ per pound over the true invoice value. Plus 3% excise tax. 18/ Ad valorem duty of 25% on a fixed valuation of 15.00 gold pesos per 100 kilos. In addition, there is a 7% surtax and a special surtax of 10 percent. This is equivalent to a 42% duty. 19/ Plus surtax of 13 percent of duty. 20/ Plus surtax 3% of duty. 21/ Duties charged per picul (133-1/3 lbs.). Surtaxes ranging from 1 to 7% of the duty charged at the various ports. 22/ Plus surtax of 1/10 of duty and various port taxes. 23/ Halfman teal Nov. 1, 1928. 24/ Gold units July 2, 1934. 25/ Plus a primage tax of 10 percent ad valorem and a sales tax of 5% of the sales value (duty-paid, plus one-fifth). 26/ Plus a primage surtax of 1% ad valorem. 27/ Plus a surtax of 22-1/2 percent ad valorem and a 5 percent ad valorem sales tax. 28/ Plus wharfage tax of 1/2% at Alexandria. 29/ Plus a surtax of 1% ad valorem.

PEARS: IMPORT DUTIES AS OF JULY 2, 1934, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1928, AND THE IMPORT REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Country	Currency	Unit	Duty November 1928	Duty July 1934	Import regulations and restrictions (July, 1934)
United States .....	Dollar 100.00#	Net wt. 100 lbs. Box Barrel	\$0.50 0.22 0.80	\$0.50 0.22 0.80	Sanitary regulations
United Kingdom .....	Pound sterling 1/ 484.95# 2/ 504.52#	Net wt. cwt. (112 lbs.) Box Barrel	Free Free Free	4s. 6d. (\$1.14) 1s. 9 d. (\$0.44) 6s. 5d. (\$1.62)	Sanitary inspection Certificate required
Belgium .....	Belg. franc 1/ 2.78# 2/ 4.67#	Gross wt. 100 kilos (220.46 lbs.) 1/ Box 2/ Barrel	13/4 18.00 - 150.00 frs. 29.94 fr. (\$0.83) 14.70 fr. (\$0.41)	3/4 20.70 - 172.50 frs. 39.12 fr. (\$1.83) 16.90 fr. (\$0.80)	
Denmark .....	D. crown 1/ 26.66# 2/ 22.53#	Gross less 12% tare 100 kilos Box Barrel	1.00 cr. (\$0.27) .20 cr. (\$0.05) .72 cr. (\$0.19)	5.00 cr. (\$1.13) 1.00 cr. (\$0.23) 3.59 cr. (\$0.81)	Exchange certificates required before importation permitted
Finland .....	F. mark 1/ 2.52# 2/ 2.23#	Gross wt. 100 kilos Box Barrel	5/ 100 m. (\$2.52) 22.68 m. (\$0.57) 81.65 m. (\$2.06)	5/ 100 m. (\$2.33) 22.68 m. (\$0.51) 81.65 m. (\$1.82)	
France .....	Franc 1/ 3.91# 2/ 6.59#	Gross wt. 100 kilos Box Barrel	5/ 10.00 fr. (\$0.39) 2.27 fr. (\$0.89) 8.16 fr. (\$3.19)	6/7 10 + 90 fr. (\$6.59) 22.68 fr. (\$1.49) 81.65 fr. (\$5.38)	Quota; import licenses required; strict marking requirements; sanitary certificate needed; severe sanitary inspection.
Germany .....	Mark 1/23.81# 2/37.93#	Gross less 16% 100 kilos Box Barrel	5/ 7.00 rm. (\$1.67) 1.33 rm. (\$0.32) 4.80 rm. (\$1.14)	2/ 7.00 rm. (\$2.65) 1.33 rm. (\$0.50) 4.80 rm. (\$1.82)	Exchange purchases limited.
Netherlands .....	Florin 1/ 40.09# 2/ 67.82#	Ad valorem Box Barrel	10/ 8% About \$0.15 About \$0.50	11/ 10% plus 4.00 fl. per 100 k. gross About \$0.80 About \$2.80	Import licenses; sanitary inspection
Norway .....	N. crown 1/ 26.65# 2/ 25.35#	Gross less 12% 100 kilos Box Barrel	12/13 30-60 cr. (\$8.00-16.00) 6-12 cr. (\$1.60-3.20) 21.56-43.11 cr. (\$5.75-11.49)	12/13 36-72 cr. (\$9.13-18.25) 7.18-14.37 cr. (\$1.82-3.64) 25.87 - 51.73 cr. (\$6.56-13.11)	Unofficial exchange restrictions
Sweden .....	S. crown 1/ 26.74# 2/ 25.01#	Gross less 12% 100 kilos Box Barrel	10.00 cr. (\$2.67) 2.00 cr. (\$0.53) 7.19 cr. (\$1.92)	14/ 10-20 cr. (\$2.60-5.20) 2.00-4.00 cr. (\$0.52-1.04) 7.13-14.37 cr. (\$1.87-3.74)	
Italy .....	Lira 1/ 5.24# 2/ 8.57#	100 kilos	Pears from the United States barred by	sanitary regulations since 1915.	
Spain .....	Peseta 1/ 16.18# 2/ 13.66#	100 kilos	Pears from the United States	prohibited entry since April, 1929	
Canada .....	Dollar 1/ 100.00# 2/ 100.92#	Ad valorem Box Barrel	15/ \$0.25 + 2% sales tax \$0.83 + 2% sales tax	16/ 20% ad valorem on a fixed valuation. Roughly \$1.10 Roughly \$3.75	Fixed valuations; package requirements; sanitary inspection; dumping duties.
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	Dollar 1/ 100.00# 2/ 100.92#	Ad valorem Box Barrel	25% About \$0.50 About \$1.50	15% About \$0.30 About \$0.90	
Argentina .....	Gold peso 1/ 95.59# 2/ 76.43#	Gross wt. 100 kilos Box Barrel	Free Free Free	17/ 6.30 p. (\$4.82) 1.43 p. (\$1.09) 5.14 p. (\$3.93)	Sanitary certificates required; sanitary inspection; exchange restrictions; consular fees.
Brazil .....	Milrei 1/ 11.95# 2/ 8.41#	100 kilos	United States and Argentina fruit free	United States and Argentina fruit free	Strict import regulations; consular invoice required; foreign exchange control; sanitary certificate required.
Cuba .....	C. peso 1/ 99.93# 2/ 99.97#	Gross wt. 100 kilos Box Barrel	0.80 gold pesos (\$0.80) 0.18 gold pesos (\$0.18) 0.65 gold pesos (\$0.65)	1.20 gold pesos (\$1.20) 0.27 g. p. (\$0.27) 0.98 g. p. (\$0.98)	Consular invoice required; the visa fee is 5% ad valorem; sanitary regulations.
Mexico .....	M. peso 1/ 47.57# 2/ 27.75#	Gross wt. 100 kilos Box Barrel	18/ 6.00 pesos (\$2.85) 1.36 p. (\$0.65) 5.00 p. (\$1.39)	19/ 35 pesos (\$9.71) 7.94 p. (\$2.20) 28.58 p. (\$7.93)	Quarantine restrictions; sanitary certificates required; consular fees.
Philippines .....	P. peso 1/ 50.00# 2/ 50.00#	100 kilos	Free	Free	Sanitary certificates required.
British Malaya .....	Straits dollar 1/ 56.34# 2/ 59.19#	Picul (133-1/3 lbs.)	Free	Free	Sanitary inspection
China .....	Gold units 22/ 71.00# 23/ 66.00#	Net wt. Picul Box Barrel	20/ 10% ad valorem About \$0.25 About \$0.75	21/ 20% ad valorem About \$0.50 About \$1.50	Packages must bear origin and be numbered consecutively; consular invoices needed.
Hong Kong .....	Straits dollar 1/ 56.34# 2/ 59.19#	Picul	Free	Free	
Japan .....	Yen 1/ 46.20# 2/ 29.82#	100 kim (182.77 lbs.)	100% ad valorem Pears from the United States barred by sanitary regulations.	100% ad valorem	
Australia .....	Aust. pound 1/ 486.65# 2/ 402.31#	Net wt. 100 lbs. Box Barrel	6s. (\$1.46) 2s. 6d. (\$0.65) 4s. 4d. (\$1.05)	24/ 6s. (\$1.21) 2s. 6d. (\$0.54) 4s. 4d. (\$0.87)	Strict sanitary regulations; sanitary certificate needed.
New Zealand .....	N. Z. pound 1/ 486.65# 2/ 403.47#	Net wt. 100 lbs. Box Barrel	25/ 12s. 6d. (\$3.04) 5s. 6d. (\$1.34) 9s. 1d. (\$2.21)	26/ 12s. 6d. (\$2.52) 5s. 6d. (\$1.11) 9s. 1d. (\$1.83)	Sanitary certificates required; sanitary inspection.
Egypt .....	Eg. pound 1/ 498.35# 2/ 517.46#	Gross wt. 100 kilos Box Barrel	27/ 8% ad valorem About \$0.15 About \$0.45	28/ 5 Eg. 0.350 (\$1.81) 5 Eg. 0.079 (\$0.41) 5 Eg. 0.286 (\$1.48)	

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A box or basket is taken as 44 lbs. net or 50 lbs. gross and a barrel as 160 lbs. net and 180 lbs. gross.

1/ Nov. 1, 1928. 2/ July 2, 1934. 3/ The smaller rate of duty applies to containers larger than 20 kilos (44 lbs.). Boxes take the larger rate because of internal packing.  
4/ Plus a transmission tax of 2 percent of the duty-paid value. 5/ Plus a surtax of 2 percent of the duty. 6/ Plus a sales tax of 2 percent of the duty.  
7/ On January 1, 1934, an import license tax of 175.00 fr. per 100 kilos was imposed. This was lowered to 40.00 fr. per 100 kilos on January 20 but on June 1, 1934 was increased to 50.00 fr. per 100 kilos. 8/ Plus a sales tax of 3/4 of 1%. 9/ Plus a sales tax of 2% ad valorem. 10/ Plus a statistical tax of 1/10 of 1%. 11/ Plus a license fee of 0.04 florins per gross kilo for benefit of the Agricultural Crisis Fund. 12/ Higher rate in effect from August to January, inclusive.  
13/ Plus a surtax of 2% of the duty. 14/ Higher rate in effect from May to January, inclusive. 15/ Specific duty 50¢ per 100 lbs. 16/ Not less than 3/4¢ per pound or 20 percent ad valorem on a fixed valuation of 1-1/4¢ per pound over the true invoice price from July 20 to January 31. Plus a 3% excise tax. 17/ Ad valorem duty of 25% on a fixed valuation of 15.00 gold pesos per 100 kilos. In addition there is a 7% surtax and a special surtax of 10%. This is equivalent to a 42% duty. 18/ Plus a surtax of 13 percent of the duty. 19/ Plus a surtax of 3% of the duty. 20/ Surtaxes range from 4 to 7% depending on the port. 21/ Plus a surtax of 1/10 of the duty and various port taxes.  
22/ Baikwan tael Nov. 1, 1928. 23/ Gold units July 2, 1934. 24/ Plus a primage tax of 10% ad valorem, and a sales tax of 6% of the sales value (duty-paid plus one-fifth).  
25/ Plus a primage surtax of 1% ad valorem. 26/ Plus a surtax of 22-1/2% ad valorem and a 5% ad valorem sales tax. 27/ Plus a wharfage tax of 1/2% at Alexandria. 28/ Plus a surtax of 1 percent ad valorem.



Since Austria imported considerable quantities of American apples in 1933-34 some comment on that market is in order. The import duty on apples amounts to 5 gold crowns per 100 kilos. This would be equal to about \$.34 per box or basket and \$1.11 per barrel (144 lbs.); Conversion is based on one gold crown equalling 1.83 shillings and 5.37 shillings to the American dollar.

Most of the trade with Austria developed after the first of the year. During the first quarter of 1934 apple imports were restricted to the quantity imported during the corresponding period of 1931. However, shipments from the United States which were contracted for prior to December 15, 1933, and despatched before December 31, 1933, and passed the Austria frontier not later than February 28, 1934, were admitted even if the stipulated contingents were exceeded.

During the first quarter of 1934 imports of American apples were 7,823 metric tons (391,968 bushels of 44 pounds) compared with 1,515 metric tons (75,908 bushels) in the same period of 1933. American apples cost Austrian importers 13% less than in 1933 while American exporters, due to the devaluation of the dollar, realized 40% more on their sales. A larger percentage of apples were imported direct from America than in previous years.

Austrian importers circularized the American trade in 1933-34 pointing out the potentialities of the Austrian market. An attempt was made to establish an auction in Vienna at the Lagerhaeuser der Stadt Wien (Municipal Storage Houses). These are owned by the City of Vienna and comprise storage houses, refrigerated chambers, prune-drying plants, etc. This plan was disrupted by political disturbances. It is generally believed that the active demand for American apples in 1933-34 was due to the failure of the local crop. Certainly in years of large domestic apple crops Austria will not be a heavy importer of American apples.

Austrian importers prefer to buy direct from America. However, in order to develop direct purchases, American firms would have to offer more lenient terms and would have to make a guarantee of sound delivery.

Austrian importers suggest a 70% advance with the balance payable on arrival after inspection. On the other hand, when Austrians buy on the Hamburg or other port auctions they are privileged to examine any lot of fruit in which they may be interested and furthermore, they can usually obtain credit. Costs, of course, are higher than if they purchased direct from America.

It does not seem feasible at the present time for American firms to offer credit and to guarantee delivery of fruit in good condition. Machinery is provided at the port markets to handle this trade and furthermore, there is no one available at the interior markets to competently arbitrate in the case of a dispute.

The Netherlands increased the duty on apples and pears from 8 to 10% ad valorem on January 1, 1932. No additional charges were added until August 28, 1933, when the "Import Monopoly Bureau" for fruits and vegetables was formed. The importation of fruit, fresh as well as

dried or preserved, is allowed entry by Customs authorities only on a special permit granted by the Dutch Fruit and Vegetable Central. These permits are granted after the payment of certain fees fixed by the Minister of Economics for the benefit of the Dutch Agricultural Crisis Fund and are in addition to the duty.

On August 28, 1933, the tax on apples and pears was placed at 4.00 florins per 100 kilos, or \$.46 per box or basket and \$1.50 per barrel. The rate on bulk fruit was half this amount. On December 15, 1933, the rate on apples in barrels was dropped to 2 florins per 100 kilos or \$.82 per barrel. Apples and pears in boxes were reduced to 2 florins per 100 kilos on February 12 which was equal to \$.27 per box. These rates were continued to the end of the season. The old rate of 4.00 florins per 100 kilos was re-established on July 15. This means that the 1934-35 season is starting out with high import charges. The tax is in addition to the 10% duty, a compensation duty of 1% and a turnover tax of 4%.

The auction market now sells everything "all duties paid". If fruit is purchased in the auction for reexport, the amount of the import monopoly tax is refunded together with  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the total purchase price remaining after the monopoly tax has been deducted. In other words, reexported fruit has to bear a small duty.

Reexport business from Rotterdam has been severely curtailed by the quotas in France and Switzerland, the compensation export policy in Poland and currency restrictions in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The following information is included so as to give the reader an idea of what the Netherlands grower received for his apples. The 1933 apple crop in Holland was rather good. Bellefleur sold at wholesale around 9.00 florins per 100 kilos (\$1.14 per bushel of 44 pounds) and Gold Reinette at 11.00 to 12.00 florins per 100 kilos (\$1.39 to \$1.52 per bushel). These are the principal varieties. Exports amounted to about 29,000 metric tons or 1,453,032 bushels. Germany was the chief outlet but some no doubt were reshipped from Germany to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Poland presents almost insurmountable difficulties to the exporter. Duties are extremely high, licenses based on compensation exports are required, and in addition imports from the United States were limited to 2,500 metric tons (125,000 bushels) in 1933.

The basic duty on fresh apples and pears is 300 zloté per 100 kilos. This applies on all rail shipments from nearby countries. A levy of 200 zloté applies if the two fruits enter through Gdynia or Danzig. The 200 zloté rate is the one paid on most pear shipments and amounts to \$7.18 per bushel of 44 pounds.

A reduction in the basic rate of 300 zloté is usually made on apples imported through Gdynia. In 1933-34 this was 21.5% of 300 zloté, or 64.50 zloté per 100 kilos. This rate was equal to about \$2.31 per 44-pound bushel or box in 1933-34.



In addition to the duty a compensation export charge applies on both apples and pears. During 1933-34 about 22 zlote per 100 kilos was paid for compensation and an additional 3 zlote per 100 kilos for import licenses and other fees, making a total of 25 zlote per 100 kilos (\$.90 per bushel) to be added to the respective duties on apples and pears. Consequently the total import charges amounted to roughly \$3.21 per bushel on apples and \$8.07 on pears.

The high duties on indirect shipments explain the absence of Polish buyers on the Rotterdam and Hamburg auctions.

Imports of apples and pears from the United States are permitted only under the provisions of the compensatory export policy of Poland. Although for many articles on the list the requirements can be met by payment of compensatory fees to a bureau organized to facilitate such transactions, imports of fresh apples and pears can be compensated only by exports of certain listed articles. In 1933-34 these were potato starch, potato flour, buckwheat, canned meats, canned vegetables, poultry, and game birds. Double the value of the imported shipment was required to be exported. For the most part these products are not needed in the United States. The value of apples for purposes of compensation was officially fixed at 10,000 zlote (\$1,798) per carload of 10 metric tons, or around \$3.59 a bushel. The competitive position of the United States is very difficult since Austria, Italy, and Russia, the chief competitors of the United States, all have unfavorable balances of trade with Poland, and imports are therefore not subject to compensation procedure.

The cost of the complicated compensatory procedure often represents from 25 to 40% of the c.i.f. value of the shipment, and is an important factor in raising the price of good American apples to 2.50 zlote (\$0.45) per kilo, or about \$0.20 a pound, according to American Consul E. Malige at Warsaw.

Phytopathological certificates issued by the health authorities of the country of export attesting the presence of not more than 0.0001% of arsenic, or approximately 1 milligram of arsenic per kilo of apples or pears, are required. Certificates should be in duplicate, according to Consul Malige. Fruit the skin of which can be eaten is carefully examined for arsenic and lead residues by the authorities on importation. Many costly delays result from these inspections.

Imports of fresh apples into Poland have fluctuated from 3,553 to 10,536 metric tons in the last four years. In 1933 imports were 6,042 metric tons, or about 300,000 bushels. The proportion supplied by the United States declined from 80% in 1931 to 45% in 1933. Imports of fresh pears are negligible, amounting to only 63.5 metric tons (3,200 bushels) in 1933. See tables on page A-4 and page A-13 for exports of apples and pears to Poland.

Import restrictions in Poland cause trading to be very difficult. In certain instances in 1933-34 buyers could not arrange to clear fruit lying at the docks and had to reship it to other countries. Treaties change rapidly and an agreement made one day is often void by the time a letter reaches America. Because of the countless difficulties likely to be encountered in exporting to Poland, exporters should insist on having letters of credit established in America and drafts paid

before the fruit is shipped. Any departure from this policy is likely to involve shippers in difficulties.

A large volume of deciduous fruit is produced in Poland but the quality is very low. Much of it is used for cattle fodder. Sufficient pears are grown to supply most of the home requirements at the present high prices which must be charged for imported pears. There is, however, a good demand for imported apples even at ruling prices. A reduction in the duty would greatly increase the consumption of imported apples in Poland and, to a lesser degree, pears.

Finland maintains extremely high duties on apples but moderate duties on pears. The duty on apples ranges from \$1.52 to \$3.03 a bushel depending on the season. Pears have to pay a straight duty of around \$0.51 a box. A surtax of 2% of the duty is also added. There are no other import restrictions.

The duty on apples is 600 FM per 100 gross kilos (\$13.38 per 220.46 lbs.) from August 1 to December 1 and 300 FM per 100 gross kilos (\$6.69) from January 1 to July 31. This works out at \$1.52 to \$3.03 a box or basket and \$5.02 to \$10.01 a barrel. These rates were established in 1933; prior to that time the apple duty was 250 FM per 100 kilos. Even the lower of the two rates is higher than the landed value of the fruit whereas the higher is twice the c.i.f. price based on 1933 prices. From the standpoint of the consumer the duty amounts to over 6¢ a pound from August to December and 3¢ for the balance of the season.

The small Finnish apple crop is mainly marketed before December. Because of the high duty the locally-grown fruit sold in 1933-34 at 5¢ to 9¢ a pound wholesale. Imported American apples of much superior quality ranged from about 8¢ to 13¢ a pound wholesale. Winesap is the chief variety imported.

It is the opinion of the trade that a moderate duty on apples would permit the imports from the United States to be three times as large as at present.

Finland has not increased the duty on pears for a number of years. The rate is 100 FM per gross 100 kilos (\$2.33 per 220.46 pounds). This is about equal to \$0.51 a box or basket and \$1.82 a barrel. Very few pears are grown in Finland. See tables on pages 33 and 34 for import requirements and tables on pages A-4 and A-7 for apple and pear exports from the United States.

Sweden is one of the few countries left in Europe which has not imposed prohibitive tariffs or set up other barriers to restrict imports. The duty on apples and pears was increased from 10 crowns to 20 crowns per 100 kilos on February 1, 1932. Later the duty was reduced to 10 crowns per 100 kilos from February 1 to April 30 of each year as a result of an agreement with South Africa. The lower rate also applies to American apples. From May 1 to January 31 the duty works out at about 4.00 crowns (\$1.04) per bushel (44 pounds) of apples or pears and from February 1 to April 30 at 2.00 crowns (\$0.52) per bushel. (See tables pages 33 and 34.)



The representatives of some 15 fruit growers' associations met in Stockholm on August 6, 1934, and formed a national fruit association known as "Riksförbundet Svensk Frukt", according to Monnett B. Davis, American Consul General at Stockholm.

Some of the immediate objects of this organization (National Swedish Fruit Association) are improvement in production, packing and marketing methods of Swedish fruit; stimulation of interest in domestic fruit, especially apples, in preference to imported produce; and increasing the volume and quality of the Swedish crop.

Norway maintains extremely high duties on apples and pears. The present rates are 72 crowns per 100 kilos from August 1 to January 31 and 36 crowns per 100 kilos from February 1 to July 31, and represent an increase of 20% over duties in effect prior to January 13, 1932. On a bushel basis (44 pounds) the duty is equal to 14.37 crowns (\$3.62) from August 1 to January 31 and 7.18 crowns (\$1.82) for the balance of the year. (See tables on pages 33 and 34.)

During the 1933-34 season the reduction in the duty, which is supposed to take place February 1, was postponed with only five days' notice to February 18 on the grounds that large amounts of home-grown fruit were still available. Since importers had arranged to have their shipments arrive in time for the lower duty, February 1, they had to be placed in cold storage or held over until the reduced duty came into effect. When the fruit was finally permitted to enter under the reduced rate it was found that much of it had deteriorated and required quick disposal at prices below cost.

An unofficial voluntary quota system is in effect, under which local importers have agreed to restrict their demands for foreign exchange to a certain percentage of their purchases during years previous to the suspension of gold payments in September 1931. This agreement has not seriously affected the apple and pear imports but it has caused some difficulty for new firms which were not in business before the gold standard was suspended, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The high duty is a serious draw-back to the American apple and pear trade with Norway, and while Norway is not capable of taking very large quantities of these fruits from the United States the amounts could be substantially increased were it possible to get them to the consumer at a more reasonable price.

Denmark has a moderate duty on apples and pears but maintains very strict control over trade by exchange restrictions. This has resulted in a heavy reduction in the imports of American apples and pears in both the 1932-33 and 1933-34 seasons.

The duty on apples and pears in Denmark was raised from 1 crown to 5 crowns per 100 net kilos on October 16, 1931. A box of apples or pears is taken as 24 gross kilos (53 lbs.) less 16% for tare and a barrel of apples at 72 gross kilos (159 lbs.), less a tare of 13%. In addition, the Danish Customs make a maximum charge of 0.5 crowns per 100 kilos

kilos to cover all handling charges. This means a total duty and customs charge of about 1.10 crowns (\$.25) per box of apples and pears and 3.62 crowns (\$.82) a barrel of apples and 3.95 crowns (\$.89) a barrel of pears.

Exchange transactions were placed under the control of the National Bank of Denmark on November 19, 1931. In order to import goods the importer must obtain a permit in the case of most commodities, the principal exception being raw tobacco, and certain raw materials for industry and agriculture, and later the importer must apply to the National Bank for the exchange needed. This is made available only for goods imported against cash payment. In granting exchange the authorities have given special consideration to countries that import Danish products in substantial quantities, notably the United Kingdom.

On December 5, 1932, a new law was passed to control imports and foreign exchange. Among other things <sup>this</sup> law provides that on the absence of commercial-political considerations, each Danish importer is entitled to receive authorization to import at least 45% of the Danish crown value of his 1931 imports of any listed article. During 1933 Danish fruit importers were given the allotment of 45% of 1931 but during the 8-month period, January to September of 1934, the allotment has been 26%.

The decline in imports of apples of over 50% in the 1932-33 and 1933-34 seasons as compared with 1931-32 are mainly due to the import restrictions. A large Danish apple crop in 1933 was also a factor in holding down imports.

The main part of the Danish apple crop consists of cooking varieties, but nevertheless growers received high prices as against the price to growers in the United States. The average price paid the Danish growers in the 1933-34 season amounted to about 0.10 crowns per pound (\$.02) for cooking and around 0.20 crowns per pound (\$.04) for dessert varieties. Duty-paid American apples in barrels brought 0.20 crowns per pound (\$.04) and red apples in boxes about 0.25 crowns per pound (\$.05).

Canada: The present duty on United States apples of roughly \$0.90 a box and \$2.90 a barrel is about three times the rate that was in effect in 1928. The duty of around \$1.10 a box and \$3.75 a barrel for American pears is over four times as high as the rate that was in effect in the earlier year mentioned. The increase in the duty has been the chief reason for a heavy decline in imports. In the 5-year period 1926-27 to 1930-31 the United States exported, on an average, about 790,000 bushels of apples and 543,000 bushels of pears to Canada. In 1933-34 the exports had fallen to 73,000 bushels of apples and 181,000 bushels of pears.

The Canadian import duties on fresh fruits vary according to season and, as with all other products, according to country of origin. British preferential countries pay no duty. Trade-treaty countries pay an intermediate rate of 15% ad valorem except on grapes and melons other than cantaloupes and muskmelons. Other countries, including the United States, pay the general rate of 20% ad valorem (except on the items just mentioned) or certain minimum specific rates, whichever are higher.



Minimum specific duties, which apply only when they result in a higher duty than ad valorem rates, are limited to certain periods, varying according to the kind of fruit, and are levied on the gross weight of the packages. The designated periods precede and include the Canadian harvest periods. For apples the minimum specific duty is 3/5¢ per pound throughout the year. For pears it was 3/4¢ per pound from August 1 to December 31. If the dutiable value for a 50-pound box is less than \$1.50 for apples or \$1.83 for pears (Canadian currency) the minimum specific duty (30¢ and 38¢, respectively, is applied.

During certain months which agree only approximately with the minimum specific-duty periods, varying according to the kind of fruit, certain amounts per pound are added to the true invoice value and the total is taken as the basis for calculating the ad valorem duty. These advances in value are not applied under the British preferential classification. For apples the advance in value is 1¢ per pound throughout the year. For pears the advance is 1 1/4¢ per pound from July 10 to January 31 when imported into Manitoba and points west thereof, and from August 13 to January 31 when imported into Ontario and eastern Canada. The ad valorem duty of 20% is usually higher than the minimum specific duty during the periods when the advances in value are added to the true invoice value. A special or so-called "dumping duty" equal to the amount of the addition to true invoice value is levied during the periods when the latter are in effect.

An exchange dumping duty applies on imports of competitive goods if the discount on the United States dollar or other foreign currency exceeds 5% in terms of Canadian money.

A special "excise" tax of 3% of duty-paid value is levied on imports only and is, therefore, in effect, an additional ad valorem duty. This tax is only 1 1/2% on goods from British countries.

The total duty levied on United States fruit during the designated periods is, therefore, equal to the sum of the special or dumping duty plus 20% of the value including this duty (or the minimum specific duty if it is higher) plus 3% of the duty-paid value, plus (under certain conditions) the amount of the exchange dumping duty.

Argentina: Prior to 1931 there were no restrictions on the importation of apples into Argentina. Import duties, strict sanitary regulations and exchange restrictions were adopted in that year. On February 6, 1931, Argentina imposed an import duty on apples and pears of 25% ad valorem on a fixed valuation of 15 gold pesos per 100 kilos. The rate was increased to 35% in October 1931. In addition, a surtax of 7% of the value was applied, making the total duty 42% ad valorem on the fixed valuation. The duty amounted to \$1.09 a box and \$3.60 a barrel on apples and \$1.09 a box and \$3.93 a barrel on pears as of July 1934.

Needless to say trade has been severely affected by the duty and other restrictions. The United States exported 635,000 bushels of

apples and 56,000 bushels of pears, on an average, in the 5-year period 1926-27 to 1930-31. Exports to Argentina in 1933-34 amounted to 221,000 bushels of apples and 23,000 bushels of pears.

Many other countries to which American apples and pears are shipped maintain import duties, sanitary regulations, exchange restrictions and other trade barriers which impede the trade in these fruits. Space does not permit separate discussion of each country but the restrictions in a number of the most important of these are briefly summarized on pages 33 and 34.



EXPORT VARIETIES AND STATES OF ORIGIN <sup>1/</sup>

In the 1928-29 season Washington supplied roughly 60%, Oregon 29%, California 10% and Idaho 1% of the total boxed-apple exports, according to a study made in the Foreign Agricultural Service Division under a C.W.A. allotment. These four States produced a commercial crop of 46,760,000 bushels of apples in the season under survey. Exports made up over 25% of the total.

The total apple exports from these States, on the basis of this study, worked out at 11,806,000 boxes as compared with the official report of 12,027,000 boxes. This latter figure, however, includes some apples in baskets.

Of particular interest to individual States is the amount of the apple production going into export. Among the four States mentioned, Oregon exported around 3,432,000 boxes, or 67% of her crop, Washington shipped about 7,110,000 boxes, or 24% of the crop of that State, California 1,187,000 boxes, or 17%, and Idaho 78,000 boxes, or 2%, of her commercial apple production. The high proportion of exports from Oregon is accounted for by the large production of Yellow Newtowns (Albermarle Pippin) in that State - a very popular export apple.

In the compilation of the data found on the Export Form Certificates for 1928-29, the shipments of 16 varieties were recorded. Out of the total of 11,806,000 boxes Winesap accounted for 3,898,000 boxes, Yellow Newtown 3,101,000, Jonathan 1,356,000, Spitzenburg 635,000, Gravenstein 574,000, Rome 542,000 boxes and the balance was made up of Delicious, Ortley, Winter Banana, Arkansas Black, White Pearmain, Stayman Winesap, King David, Grimes Golden, Gano and Black Twig, listed in order of importance. (See tables on page 44.)

---

<sup>1/</sup> The information contained in this section is based on a compilation of the Export Form Certificates for the 1928-29 season and 1931-32 seasons.

Apples: Shipments originating in the western States on which  
Export Form Certificates were issued, 1928-29 season  
July to June

Varieties	Washington	Oregon	California	Idaho	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Winesap ....	3,755,205	120,405	1/	22,390	3,898,000
Yellow Newtown	520,587	1,962,714	611,338	6,552	3,101,241
Jonathan ....	1,273,436	61,882	2,600	18,144	1,356,062
Spitzenburg ..	127,864	507,584	1/	1/	635,448
Gravenstein ..	1/	38,556	535,120	2/	573,676
Rome Beauty 1.	409,711	108,606	2/	23,382	541,699
Delicious ...	206,212	80,325	1/	1/	286,537
Ortley .....	42,026	192,652	2/	2/	234,658
Winter Banana	138,460	44,946	2/	2/	183,406
Arkansas Black	60,277	83,781	2/	1/	144,058
White Pearmain	89,401	1/	12,649	1/	102,050
Stayman Winesap	56,211	1/	2/	1/	56,211
King David ...	39,312	1/	2/	2/	39,312
Grimes Golden	17,388	3,024	1/	1/	20,412
Gano .....	1/	20,412	2/	2/	20,412
Black Twig ...	1/	4,410	2/	2/	4,410
Others 3/ ....	373,620	202,481	25,237	7,475	608,813
Total .....	7,109,710	3,431,758	1,186,994	77,943	11,806,405

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture under an allotment from the C.W.A. (F 4).

1/ Only a few mixed cars were reported; these were placed under "others".

2/ None reported.

3/ Mixed carlots and odd varieties.

It was not possible to complete the study in question with the funds allotted but enough work was done on the Atlantic Coast States to determine roughly their importance as apple exporters and the chief varieties exported. Neither was it feasible to use the 1928-29 season for these States. The 1931-32 season was the one selected.

It was found that approximately 8,883,000 bushels of apples were destined for export from the Atlantic States in the 1931-32 season. This was a little higher than the actual exports of 8,620,000 bushels. Virginia is by far the most important of the barreled apple States. Estimated shipments from Virginia for the season in question were 5,000,000 bushels, West Virginia, 1,400,000 bushels, New York 1,100,000 bushels, Pennsylvania 700,000 bushels, Maryland 500,000 bushels and all others 183,000 bushels. The latter figure includes the exports from Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware as nearly as could be determined.



Approximately 53% of the apples shipped in cars from Virginia were slated for export in the 1931-32 season, 48% of the Maryland cars, 42% of the Pennsylvania cars, 40% of the West Virginia cars and 24% of the New York cars. With the exception of New York State these are probably fair estimates of the proportion of the commercial crops of these States which moved into export. No estimate could be made for the other States but the proportion was not large.

Roughly 28% of the apples tabulated in this study for the 1931-32 season were York Imperials. This is the most important variety produced in the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Winesap made up 11%, Albermarle Pippin 10%, Ben Davis 9%, Stayman 6%, Baldwin 5%, Black Twig 4%, Jonathan 3% and all others 25%.

Detailed tables showing the exports of the different varieties of apples by grades, size and State are shown in the Supplement to this report.

APPLES: Total carlot shipments, carlots on which Export Form Certificates were issued, estimated exports by States located on the Atlantic Seaboard for the 1931-32 season.

States	: Total : carlot : shipment	: Number of cars : on which export : certificates : were issued	: Percent on : which forms : were is- : sued	: Estimated : exports
	: <u>Cars</u>	: <u>Cars</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>1,000 bushels</u>
Virginia ....	: 17,172	: <u>2/</u> 9,920	: 58	: 5,000
West Virginia :	: 6,987	: <u>3/</u> 2,778	: 40	: <u>2/</u> 1,400
New York ....	: 9,090	: <u>4/</u> 2,183	: 24	: <u>2/</u> 1,100
Pennsylvania :	: 3,313	: <u>2/</u> 1,389	: 42	: 700
Maryland ....	: 2,048	: <u>5/</u> 992	: 48	: <u>2/</u> 500
New Jersey ..	: 200	: <u>2/</u> 100	: <u>6/</u> -	: 50
Delaware ....	: 724	: <u>5/</u> 100	: <u>6/</u> -	: <u>2/</u> 50
Maine .....	: 154	: <u>2/</u> 160	: <u>6/</u> -	: 80
Massachusetts :	: 48	: <u>5/</u> 5	: <u>6/</u> -	: <u>2/</u> 3
Total .....	: 39,736	: 17,625	: <u>6/</u> 44	: 8,883
Actual exports:	-	: <u>2/</u> 17,103	: -	: 8,620

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service under a C.W.A. allotment (F-4).

1/ Not entirely accurate in some States because of truck movement. This is particularly true of New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts and Maine.

2/ Calculated on the basis of 504 bushels to the car.

3/ Export forms were issued on 2,367 cars up to Jan. 1, 1932; an additional 23% was added, which is in proportion to the cars rolled after that date in 1931-32.

4/ Number of cars on which Forms were issued.

5/ Estimate.

6/ Not thought to be very accurate because of failure to include truck movement in carlot shipments.

## MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

### Apples

Slack packages: The proportion of slack barrels was reduced again this season. Out of a total of 129,750 barrels of United States apples sold on the Liverpool auction, 16,297, or 12.6%, were slack. Last season 13.8% landed slack and in 1931-32 around 25.5% was slack. (See table page 47.) On the other hand, more slackness was observed in boxes than usual.

The Liverpool market, as most shippers know, is very exacting about the condition in which packages land. Each package is tested to determine whether it is to be catalogued and sold as a "tights", "ticker", "slack" or "shake". The depreciation on slack packages, particularly barrels, runs into a considerable sum of money each year. While other markets may not be quite as discriminating as the Liverpool market in this respect, they nevertheless take it into consideration and the buyers discount the value of the package accordingly. Slack packages merely represent short weight to the buyer, hence the discount.

A barrel is termed a "ticker" if the fruit contained in it is slightly loose - just slack enough to permit the fruit to move when the barrel is racked. A barrel is judged a "slack" if the fruit has settled from one half inch to one inch from the head of the barrel, or somewhat more than a "ticker". A barrel is classified as a "shake" if the apples are more than one inch below the head. The average discount on a slack barrel at Liverpool this season was around 2/0 (\$0.51). Actual discounts ranged from 1/0 (\$0.25) to as much as 8/0 (\$2.02) a barrel.

In terms of individual account sales, the loss may not appear significant, but when considered in terms of the total exports of barreled apples from the United States, the amount bulks rather large. For instance, if we assume that the proportion of slack barrels received at Liverpool is about the same in other markets, and assume further that the average discount in all markets was around 1/0 (\$0.25), it becomes possible to approximate the minimum loss. In 1933-34 the figure is \$33,000 as compared with \$78,000 in 1932-33 and with \$180,000 in 1931-32. If it were possible to make an estimate of the boxes and baskets that arrived slack (i.e., flatter than usual) these totals would be augmented considerably.

While there was an occasional complaint about slackness of packages during the season the criticism was by no means general. Perhaps the short supplies of American fruit rendered such packages less noticeable. Apparently, however, the majority of growers and packers have learned that it does not pay to be careless in this respect.



UNITED STATES BARRELED APPLES: Total sales on the Liverpool auction in 1933-34 with the percent of slacks, as compared with the two previous seasons --

Month	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Slacks	Percent
	sales	slack	sales	slack	sales		slack
	:Barrels	:Percent	:Barrels	:Percent	:Barrels	:Barrels	:Percent
July ....	: 1,548	: 100.0	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
August ..	: 4,391	: 89.3	: 2,310	: 69.1	: 2,127	: 1,632	: 76.7
September :	45,864	: 60.3	30,691	: 41.0	: 2,110	: 775	: 36.7
October ...	: 55,053	: 34.5	: 64,728	: 20.7	: 52,291	: 9,740	: 18.6
November..	: 117,736	: 17.5	: 72,848	: 15.1	: 22,315	: 669	: 3.0
December :	64,186	: 44.5	28,429	: 28.9	: 10,272	: 565	: 5.5
January ...	: 29,721	: 19.2	: 14,921	: 5.5	: 13,854	: 1,796	: 13.0
February :	101,014	: 9.1	28,861	: 7.1	: 9,467	: 377	: 4.0
March ... :	71,747	: 13.1	21,592	: 6.7	: 8,207	: 457	: 5.6
April ... :	23,279	: 23.0	: 8,644	: 5.1	: 4,525	: -	: 0
May ..... :	-	: -	: 1,519	: 2.4	: 4,532	: 286	: 6.2
Total .. :	514,539	: 25.5	274,613	: 18.8	: 129,750	: 16,297	: 12.6

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from trade sources.

Operation of the Marketing Agreement: The Marketing Agreement, as anticipated, had a tendency to slow up the movement at the beginning of the season. The trade had been fooled on so many occasions in the past that they figured the present agreement, like those before it, would soon come to naught. Judging from past experiences, the trade figured that by holding out they would receive all the fruit they needed on a small guaranteed advance, or on an open-consignment basis.

As the season advanced, however, and the trade realized that they must buy if they were to secure their requirements, orders began coming in.

The one disturbing factor in connection with the agreement was the question of split commissions. Certain brokers were quoting from 5 to 10 cents a box under the general quotations, which made it difficult for firms who had their own representatives stationed in the shipping districts. Several large purchases were made by firms from brokers who were able to quote lower prices than representatives of the firms in question were able to offer. While it added to the many difficulties, buyers could not be censured for securing the goods on the most favorable terms.

It was not anticipated that the agreement would operate 100% perfect. Considering the deal as a whole, it can, according to many shippers, be described as a success. Since experience points the way, certain changes and modifications will be made from time to time to correct the various mistakes and discrepancies which are bound to occur.

Strict adherence to the agreement will certainly tend to regulate supplies. When all importers are required to purchase, there is not the tendency to surplus the market. It is not possible, under existing conditions, to get an ideal flow of supplies, but it is possible to prevent the terrible gluts which frequently occur when everyone is consigning, regardless of the consumptive capacity of the market.

The growing practice of guaranteed advances was fortunately curtailed through the adoption of the Marketing Agreement. If nothing else was accomplished, the agreement was worth a great deal to the industry if only for this reason.



Comments on the Export Apple and Pear Act of June 10, 1933: The Export Apple and Pear Act of June 10, 1933, has only been in force long enough to permit tentative conclusions to be drawn as to its effectiveness.

Marketing of fruit in Europe has undergone a very radical change during recent years. This has been brought about by the tendency of various governments to set up a nationalistic program in order to foster home industries and also by the increased production which has taken place in many countries. A few years ago the United States and Canada were the principal sources from which European countries drew their apple supplies. Now, not only apples but practically all fruits are available the year around. During the winter months the bulk of the apple and pear imports are received, as in the past, from the United States and Canada but during the spring and summer large quantities are received from southern hemisphere countries, notably Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Chile, and Argentina. Europe no longer has distinct apple and pear seasons in which any one exporting country has almost a monopoly of the market for a definite period. One shipping season blends into and overlaps another. The result is that competition has become extremely keen.

Each exporting country today is striving for tariff advantages in the attempt to obtain or maintain export outlets. Without special tariff concessions or similar privileges it seems clear that this end must be obtained on a basis of quality.

It has been proven over and over again that one of the surest ways to break a market and to destroy confidence is to ship even a small quantity of poor-quality fruit. European markets are sufficiently well supplied with apples and pears so that buyers can afford to be discriminating in their purchases. Immature, poorly-colored, over-ripe, wormy, blemished, or wasty fruit is not wanted. The Export Apple and Pear Act is a means of preventing such fruit from leaving the United States and it also acts as a protection to those shippers who would be likely otherwise to forward such inferior stock at a loss to themselves. It also acts, to a certain degree at least, as insurance against further sanitary regulations being raised against American fruit abroad.

Certainly the Act proved to be a timely piece of legislation in so far as the 1933-34 season was concerned. It prevented the shipment of large quantities of "Unclassified" apples from the Atlantic seaboard which would have brought exporters little or nothing while at the same time breaking the market for higher-quality fruit.

Canada had a bumper crop of apples in 1933 but no restrictions were placed on shipments. The result was that large quantities of Domestics went forward and swamped the markets. Reports from Nova Scotia, where most of the exports from Canada originate, are to the effect that growers for the most part lost money on exports during 1933-34. This was in spite of the fact that Canadian fruit enters the United Kingdom free of duty. On the other hand, American growers experienced one of the best export seasons in several years.

Of course, the Export Apple and Pear Act would have worked better had Canada restricted exports to the higher grades and to the better varieties. Indications, however, point to some export control similar to that invoked by the United States on part of the competitors of the United States. Australia restricted the export movement of apples to Europe this summer to the better grades and varieties. This has proven profitable. Reports indicate that Canada will do likewise in the 1934-35 season. (See page 14).

Just as the reputable fruit packs soon become known to buyers and sell at a premium over poorer marks, the Export Apple and Pear Act, by raising the quality of apple and pear exports, will enhance the reputation of American apples and pears and enable them to sell at a premium over competing apples and pears.

Condition and quality: The condition and quality of American apples were, on the whole, less satisfactory than usual in 1933-34, despite the fact that unclassified apples were barred from export. In the Eastern states the 1933 crop was small and of poor quality. The result was that packs came closer to the minimum grade requirements than usual. In the case of boxed apples there was considerable calyx-end injury, which generally developed after the fruit was landed. The open, mild winter which prevailed west of the Rockies shortened the life of apples from ordinary storages located in that section of the United States.

During the early part of the 1933-34 season, the condition of the fruit upon arrival was generally satisfactory but quality was frequently disappointing. York Imperials, although up to grade, were paler than the trade desires and consequently sold below well-colored parcels. As the season advanced there was considerable comment regarding variable condition, particularly in boxed fruit. Among Winesaps and Romees some parcels were very good and others over-ripe and showing decay. Oregon Newtowns were often disappointing both from the standpoint of quality and condition. During January and February some shipments from the North Atlantic ports arrived badly frozen, probably because of extremely low temperatures experienced en route.

While shipments of barreled apples from the States were comparatively light, the proportion of Utility grade was unusually heavy. This grade, however, was generally far superior to the Domestic grade from either Nova Scotia or Ontario.

The condition of Tasmanian and New Zealand apples, when finally brought out of storage in the fall of 1933, was deplorable. The quality and condition of Nova Scotian fruit was also far from satisfactory although during certain weeks improvement over previous years was apparent.

Arsenical Injury: There was considerable trouble this season because of arsenical injury to the calyx-cup of apples, particularly boxed apples. Complaints were received from all markets on this score. Reports sent in by Owen L. Dawson, Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai, indicated that practically every shipment of American and Canadian boxed apples suffered more or less from this condition.



Most of the arsenical burning of the calyx is due to improper rinsing but some of it at least occurs while the fruit is still on trees or in field boxes stacked in orchards. Whenever spray residues concentrate in the calyx cup and become moistened, a certain amount of free arsenic causes the burning of the skin. This permits the entrance of the spores of various decays which cause the deterioration. Improper rinsing was the chief cause of calyx injury in the Pacific Coast States. In the central or eastern states any increase in this injury was probably due to the use of calcium arsenate as a substitute for lead arsenate. It is generally considered that the former spray causes more burning than the latter.

Cold storage: Through advertisements in fruit papers and by numerous other means, shippers have been told that, from a distributing and marketing point of view, fruit should be cold-stored at the receiving, rather than at the shipping point. A drive of this kind was put on in the fall of 1933 with the result that considerable fruit was stored in Europe, particularly England. This did not prove to be profitable and in many cases losses were sustained.

Imported fruit that was cold-stored in England this season was heavily discounted. There are probably several reasons for this. It is generally considered that storage technique and equipment are not as good in Europe as in America. To make storage in Europe feasible it is generally necessary to ship the fruit under ordinary stowage on the carrier. Thus, the fruit often arrives hot and well advanced. If precooling and refrigeration were used in transit then costs would be so high that the fruit stored at receiving point could not compete with later shipments.

Also, fruit which is lacking vitality is often withdrawn from the market when prices are low and placed in cold storage. Such fruit does not improve with storage and breaks down quickly after withdrawal. For these reasons all locally-stored, imported fruit is looked upon with suspicion. Even if the fruit is good, it is usually heavily discounted below the market price for freshly-landed stock. Locally-stored fruit also tends to depress market prices. Buyers are cautious when local cold storages contain any amount of competing fruit. Large blocks of this fruit may be thrown on the market at any time with a resultant price decline.

The following comparison of prices on the Liverpool auction will serve as an illustration of the values which buyers place on fruit stored in the local cold storage plants. These prices, incidentally, do not represent the values placed on low-grade or inferior fruit. As a matter of fact, they represent some of the best-known brands in America. Furthermore, the fruit, when shipped, was said to be the best of the crop. The shippers, realizing the prejudice against fruit sold ex-cold-store, specified that the fruit was to be sold immediately upon arrival and under no conditions was it to be placed in storage. These instructions were disregarded and the following results obtained.

VIRGINIA YORK IMPERIALS: Comparison of prices paid for lots freshly landed with those out of local cold storage

Date	Per barrel				
	Freshly landed		Ex-cold-store		Difference
	Shillings and pence	Dollars	Shillings and pence	Dollars	Dollars
1934					
Jan. 10	25/0-32/0	6.36-8.14	12/0-16/6	3.05-4.20	3.31-3.94
17	21/0-28/6	5.32-7.25	8/6-13/0	2.18-3.30	3.14-3.95
22	20/0	5.01	13/0-13/6	3.25-3.38	1.63-1.76
24	19/0-31/0	4.75-7.75	9/0-14/0	2.25-3.50	2.50-4.25
26	16/0-22/6	3.95-5.55	15/0	3.70	.25-1.85
31	21/0-28/0	5.22-6.96	6/6-7/6	1.62-1.87	3.60-5.09
Feb. 2	25/0	6.15	6/6-10/0	1.58-2.46	3.69-4.57

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service Division from trade sources.

Precooling: From an export standpoint precooling is an essential prerequisite to successful cold storage. The condition in which certain kinds of fruit arrive on the European market when precooled as against those which eventually become cooled down through ordinary refrigeration should be sufficient to convince anyone of the necessity of precooling. The landing condition of pears, plums, early apples and other more perishable fruits provide an excellent example of the value of precooling. The success of the South African stone fruit and grape shipments to the United Kingdom can be attributed largely to rigid precooling requirements in force in South Africa. Precooling permits more matured fruit to be shipped and, at the same time, gives not only equal but superior delivery. Good delivery means satisfied buyers and consumers, which, in turn, means repeat orders.

Proper refrigeration on board ship is a question which has been long and loudly discussed, but about which very little has been done. Many ships used in transporting apples today became obsolete years ago. Their speed is slow, the cold storage chambers much too large and the refrigerating equipment long outmoded. Many of these ships were never designed or constructed to carry a commodity which requires as much attention or is as highly perishable as fruit.

Buyers who are asked to establish credits and pay over their money before the fruit is placed on board ship are not interested in how good a condition certificate may read, or how good the fruit may be at the time of loading if the delivery at the receiving end is unsatisfactory. It frequently happens that buyers are in possession of documents certifying the shipment to be in good, hard, green condition. When delivery turns out otherwise, the value of the certificate is immediately



questioned. More often than not, the statement on the certificate bears no relation to the condition in question. Had the fruit been carried correctly, a normal outturn could have been expected. That fruit, when properly handled, can be delivered at a foreign port in suitable condition has been more than ably demonstrated. Our export business in fresh fruits, if it is to be maintained, will depend more than ever before upon the condition of the cargo at the port of discharge. Since several days must elapse between the time the fruit is unloaded, classified, sold and placed before the consumer, it stands to reason that it must have sufficient vitality left to accomplish the purpose. Our success as exporters rests entirely with our customers. If they are not satisfied, we cannot hope to get their business. Shippers should be careful to select efficient vessels during months when refrigeration is needed.

The bushel basket: The bushel basket as an export package has failed to create the impression desired. While shipments in this type of package are increasing, it is not due to any growing popularity on the part of the trade. During the past season, one frequently heard the comment that, if such and such a shipment had been packed in either a box or barrel, it would have realized more money. While a lot of improvement has taken place in the method of handling the package on the docks and in the warehouses, it is still much abused. Instead of staggering the loads so as to break the joints, it is a common practice to stack the baskets one squarely on top of the other. Baskets carrying a fairly good bulge are in consequence definitely injured. When they are opened for display, bruising is found to be quite general. Some very excellent Winesaps and Albermarles were packed in baskets. While the basket is being more or less generally accepted on the British market, the Continental markets are definitely opposed to it as a package suitable for their requirements. Port markets are simply distributing points for the interior and the baskets do not withstand the additional handlings as well as the box or barrel.

Owing to the short apple crop in Central and Southern Europe in 1933, the Hamburg market not only supplied the interior markets of Germany during the 1933-34 season, but served the neighboring countries as well. For this reason, buyers representing firms in Vienna, Prague and the Balkan countries were not enthusiastic about reshipping baskets.

According to trade reports, the Idaho apple, from a quality standpoint, was much appreciated, but buyers disapproved of the package in which the fruit was packed. Cost may be the governing factor in the adoption of the package and, despite the price differential between box and bushel basket on the receiving market, the basket may still be the most economical package to use. This is a point which is perhaps better known to the shipper.

If the outlet for Idaho apples is to be widened, it can be done more easily and more successfully by using the box. This applies particularly to the Continental markets.

Because of the high duty in Belgium on wrapped fruit, the importation of boxes in past years was prohibitive. Since the duties were made

uniform on March 1st last, it is anticipated that the importation of barrels and baskets will decrease, while boxes will show some increase.

As far as trade preference over Europe generally is concerned, it can be said that the preference for packages still lies with the box or barrel.

#### COMMENTS ON BOXED APPLES

The 1933-34 box deal as a whole was satisfactory, particularly from a seller's point of view. The shortage of home-grown apples on the Continent created a most favorable outlet for American apples. In England, dealers preferred to operate in Canadian apples, which enter duty-free, but the light arrivals of boxed apples from the United States generally made some money. Condition and quality were not as high as usual.

The first shipment of California Gravensteins arrived at a most inauspicious time and fared badly. With heavy quantities of New Zealand and Tasmanian fruit being brought out of cold storage, it was impossible to raise prices to a remunerative level. The first sale of Gravensteins on the Liverpool market in August made from 12/- - 12/6 (\$2.70 - 2.81) as compared with 3/- - 6/3 (\$0.68 - 1.48) for Tasmanian fruit and from 4/- - 12/6 (\$0.90 - 2.81) New Zealand. The following week values dropped about 2 shillings per box on all apples. By the end of August the market was another two shillings lower for apples of all descriptions with Gravensteins ruling at from 5/6 to 9/- (\$1.25 - 2.05) depending upon color.

Owing to the heavy withdrawals of New Zealand and Tasmanian fruit from cold storage, Gravensteins fared badly all during the month of September.

While the quality and condition of the fruit was good, they had a most discouraging time and even at the low prices it was difficult to make any progress. Conditions during October were equally unsatisfactory and the deal ended as disastrously as it started.

The first few cars were somewhat short on color and here and there bitter pit was somewhat in evidence. Bitter pit, however, during recent years has been mostly eliminated--delayed harvesting no doubt being responsible for this improvement. While a few years ago buyers regarded early Gravensteins and bitter pit as being synonymous, they have since learned that this variety can be landed practically free of this condition. Nothing is to be gained by shipping immature fruit to foreign markets.

The Gravenstein industry has acted very wisely in delaying their harvesting until the fruit has reached the proper stage of maturity. Since they can expect to compete more or less heavily with Australasian fruit for some time to come, there is no point in rushing inferior fruit to a market which is already abundantly supplied.



The prices ruling on Gravensteins throughout the United Kingdom the past season are no reflection upon the condition or quality of the fruit. It was simply due to a chaotic state of the market which could not be overcome.

Gravensteins arrived in fairly heavy quantities on the Hamburg market during the months of September and October. The first few cars commanded good prices because of the scarcity of the variety. As supplies increased, prices declined, with the bulk clearing at from Reichsmarks 3.50 to 5 (\$1.24 - \$1.77) per box.

Only a few Gravensteins were received in France. These arrived during September. It was reported that compared with the previous year the fruit was very pale. Owing to the small quantities offered, they were sold at prices ranging from 60 to 65 francs (\$3.46 - \$3.75).

In Denmark the importation of boxed Gravensteins was limited, but despite the short supplies, importers were forced to take a loss. Owing to the glut of early Danish varieties which sold very cheap, the Gravenstein deal was an unprofitable one.

Gravensteins are popular on the Norwegian market, but because of the increased duty which goes on the first of August, only very limited quantities can be imported. If it were possible to have the lower duties extended until the middle or last of August, it would be possible to sell more of this variety in Norway. (See table, page 33.) In Sweden, only the earliest shipments of Gravensteins are profitable.

The Jonathan continues to be a favorite variety in Europe and when it arrives in good condition and attractive in appearance, is much appreciated. On the British markets supplies were largely of British Columbian origin. Owing to the more favorable prices which ruled in Canada, buyers neglected the American offers and supplemented their requirements with British Columbia McIntosh and Delicious. As a rule, there were too few American Jonathans on offer to make a market. Shipments which did arrive were for the most part in good condition, but had to be sold at unremunerative prices. British Columbia Jonathans were in plentiful supply up until the middle of January. While New Zealand Jonathan finished off at from 1/6 to 2/- (\$0.35 - \$0.47) per box in the fall of 1933, the market on those from British Columbia averaged from 6/6 to 10/- (\$1.52 - \$2.33), depending upon grade and size.

On the Hamburg market Oregon and Washington Jonathans were plentiful throughout the season. Small sizes on some occasions were discounted in favor of the larger and more popular counts, but on the whole they enjoy a very fair demand. During the latter part of the season, particularly in January, shipments via New York arrived in rather unsatisfactory condition and had to be sold at reduced rates. This condition had an adverse effect on the price of the arrivals via Panama which landed in good condition. Jonathans generally arrived in good condition up to the end of March and at the close were well received at good prices.

Jonathans were also in liberal supply on the Rotterdam markets throughout the season. Condition and quality being similar to that described for Hamburg.

On the Danish markets although in limited supply the deal was not very profitable owing to the heavy competition occasioned by the Danish crop.

Jonathans were in short supply on the French market, only a few carloads being offered. They cleared readily at from 75 to 85 francs (\$4.70 to \$5.33) per box, depending upon size, color, and condition.

Because of the short Yellow Newtown crop in 1933, importers regarded that variety as one deal which was certain to make money. Those holding Newtowns were considered fortunate. However, as it turned out, it was fortunate that supplies were not heavier. This was because the variety failed to come up to their usual reputation. Condition and appearance were generally unsatisfactory. As a whole, the deal was a disappointment to the trade. There was also an unusual percentage of small sizes. Many boxes received at London ran as small as 306 to the box.

California shipments were on the whole quite satisfactory. Now and again there was occasion for some criticism, but in view of the quantities available and the length of time they were held, the deal as a whole made a good impression.

The best Newtowns available during 1933-1934 originated from Washington and British Columbia. Usually the Hood River product brings a premium. Shipments from the Yakima district were considered the best with those from Wenatchee not quite so good, but still superior to those originating from Oregon. The landing condition of Oregon Newtowns was on the whole very unsatisfactory. The first shipments of the season arrived full yellow and carrying a heavy blush. They bore a closer resemblance to Dunns, W. Pearsains, or Winter Bananas. They had a waxy-like finish and were not at all characteristic of the Newtown as it is usually produced under Oregon conditions. There was much more scald in Newtowns this year than has been observed in a long time. Calyx and stem-end rot (anthracnose) was also very prevalent, particularly in those originating from Hood River. On one or two occasions cars arrived in which the apples were heavily infected with scab. This condition was observed both in England and in Denmark, regardless of brand.

Scald was unusually severe in Newtowns and very few shipments were observed throughout the entire season which were entirely free from scald. While some apples were but slightly affected, others were brown over much of the surface. Whether it was just a natural scale year, or paper was used containing insufficient oil, is difficult to say.

The poor appearance and unsatisfactory condition had an adverse effect upon demand. Buyers were afraid of the variety from the very beginning of the season and, while it was possible to clear the fruit at fairly satisfactory prices, the general price structure was definitely lowered.



The same criticism of the Newtown was heard from all countries. Numerous complaints were heard from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and neighboring markets. Danish importers advise that many Newtowns arrived in poor condition and resulted in a loss to receivers.

In France, red varieties are most in demand, therefore Newtowns were in short supply most of the time. Because of the very short supplies, they made about 5 francs (\$0.29) more than Winesaps, but for a short period, when supplies were heavier, prices fell much lower than for Winesaps.

The Winesap was again shipped to Europe in very heavy quantities. In addition to the heavy offerings on the Continent, large shipments found their way to England.

While supplies on the Continent during certain weeks were somewhat heavy and made it difficult to maintain prices, the values, as a whole, remained fairly steady. While some beautiful cars were observed from time to time, the deal as a whole was not as reliable as it might have been. Apparently, a number of shipments consisted of common storage fruit, which did not hold up because of the mild open winter which prevailed in the Northwest. Large sizes in particular were overripe and had little vitality. A certain amount of calyx-end rot was observed from time to time, which was due to arsenic or acid burn. This condition was reported from all the principal markets, which, of course, did not add to the value of the fruit.

The German, Dutch, and French markets were well supplied with Winesaps. In Denmark, the market was also well supplied with this variety, especially from Christmas onwards. The selling price was quite low, leaving but a small margin of profit to the owners.

An active interest in Winesaps developed in Europe as a result of the increase in the French quota. (See pages 26 and 27.) The rapid rise in price which followed was not altogether warranted. In England, at least, it made the laid-down cost too high to compete with Australasian apples which arrived a month earlier than usual. To reduce the loss as much as possible, holders adopted a firm attitude and withdrew their offerings from week to week, hoping to strike a rising market. As the season continued, however, supplies from the Southern Hemisphere began to get heavier, and, in order to clear, it became necessary to sell the remainder of the fruit at a loss of from 2/- - 3/- (\$0.47 - \$0.70) a box.

An unusual amount of jumble-packed Winesaps were available after Christmas. While the fruit in most cases was good, it is questionable whether it pays to ship fruit packed in this manner. Several complaints were made about the size of the fruit, brokers claiming it to be smaller than the size indicated. Examination, however, proved the complaints to be unjustified.

Ortleys and White Pearmains were in good demand on the German market and fetched top prices. Due to the shortage of Newtowns, yellow fruit commanded a considerable premium during the early part of the year. Ortley in particular is a very popular apple on the Hamburg market. Winter Bananas, which were also in light supply, made best values in Germany and sold along with Newtowns and other yellow varieties.

Rome Beauties were fairly abundant on the German and Dutch markets throughout most of the season. The general condition was good and, when of the right sizes, commanded good prices. Since many of the apples which arrived were too small for the Hamburg market, they brought the general average down. Decay, which was prevalent in various lots, was no doubt due to the poor results obtained from common storage in 1933-34.

Dirty boxes: An unusual number of old, stained, dirty boxes were in evidence on the European market during 1933-34. It evoked more or less comment on the part of the trade. In one or two specific instances the value of the fruit was discounted because of the outward appearance of the package. Old, dirty boxes give the impression of a careless pack, and, irrespective of how good the contents may be, the buyers become suspicious that something is wrong. Shooks which have become moldy or stained should be used for some purpose other than for packing. It makes the article look cheap. Since appearance plays a very prominent part in the selling of fruit, every effort should be used to make a shipment look as attractive as possible. The boxed apple industry cannot afford to weaken its position by shipping fruit in unattractive containers.

#### COMMENTS ON BARRELED APPLES

Canadian barreled apples, particularly Nova Scotians, occupied the center of the stage throughout the greater part of the 1933-34 season. American barreled apples were scarce and made fairly satisfactory prices, especially when compared with the low returns received for Scotians. Due to the heavy weight of Canadian apples, it was not possible to push the price of American barreled apples as high as had been expected by many traders earlier in the season.

American barreled apples on the whole were below their usual standard. Fruit from the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valleys of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania was lacking in color. The Utility Grade was shipped heavier than usual which was probably due to the low quality of the crop.

Some of the best barreled fruit observed during the season originated in New England. Maine Baldwins were particularly good early in the season. Fruit from this section was by no means uniformly good. It is possible to grow some unusually fine fruit in the New England States, but many growers are failing to take advantage of their opportunity. While some lots were outstanding with respect to color and condition, others left much to be desired.

New England growers have been badly misled in the past as to the real requirements of the European market. In order to get consignments, they have been told by solicitors that the European market offers a good outlet for inferior grades, or fruit which cannot be sold to advantage on the domestic market. The only difference between the two outlets is that Europe will take smaller sizes. If New England growers are sincerely interested in developing outlets on this side, their only chance of doing so is on the basis of quality.



The quality of Western New York fruit was frequently disappointing. Ben Davis showed up about the best, but was by no means outstanding. Baldwins were mostly lacking in color and had a dirty-looking appearance. Occasional lots of Bens were short on color and had to be sold at a considerable discount from those showing good color. As a matter of fact, the New York deal as a whole can be described as being more or less unsatisfactory. The same can be said for Massachusetts.

The best barreled fruit on the English market in 1933-34 originated from the Province of Ontario. Due to favorable weather conditions, Ontario produced a large crop of fine quality fruit. In order to pack good fruit, it is first necessary to produce it. Ontario, during recent years, has been doing this very thing. A gradual improvement has been in evidence for the past several years, but which was brought to a climax this past season. From 1920-29, Ontario exported on an average of approximately 70,000 barrels annually. During the past season approximately 400,000 barrels were exported. Five years ago, the Ontario Government appointed a special representative to observe the arrival of shipments on the receiving markets. After the first season, it was decided that most of the difficulties in selling fruit on this side originated at home. An effort was made to correct these conditions and to build up a reputation for Ontario fruit abroad. Their efforts have been well rewarded. Today Ontario apples are favorably known throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. They are in good demand and compete very closely with American apples, variety for variety. Certain brands have been developed, which have earned a good reputation and for which premium prices are paid. From observations made, care is not only exercised in the grading, but in the packing. Very few barrels arrive slack and very little bruising is in evidence. Their pack compares favorably with our best, and, from a quality standpoint, offers the keenest kind of competition for our barreled fruit.

The combination of unfavorable demand factors, such as adverse exchange rates, duties, embargoes and poor purchasing power, has, no doubt, checked the flow of low-quality fruit to England. The same situation exists on the Continent, but apparently has not been sufficiently realized as yet. Present costs do not warrant the movement of an inferior product to any European market and, as long as the present transportation and other charges remain, net results for such stock are more than likely to prove disastrous.

The York Imperial was in short supply throughout the season on the English market. Germany received heavier quantities, but a large proportion unfortunately were of the Utility grade. The season for Yorks was not as long as usual. By the end of February, supplies were very short. As a matter of fact, there were hardly enough available at any time to establish a market. Auction supplies in particular were very scarce.

The outturn of the fruit was more or less variable. Some lots were short on color and not especially attractive. Some of the best lots of Yorks were placed in cold storage in Liverpool and sold later in the season at ridiculously low prices. Had this fruit been sold at the time of arrival, it would have realized ten or more shillings per barrel more than it did.

Albermarle Pippins, on the whole, were below their usual standard. The proportion of Utility grade ran rather high as compared with normal seasons. Condition was frequently more or less unreliable, with some decay showing up in certain shipments. In view of the small crop, prospects for a good Alberrarle year looked very favorable. It was anticipated that values would rule somewhere between 35/- and 40/- (\$8.83 to \$10.10) per barrel. Owing to the heavy supplies of all apples, it was impossible to reach these figures. On one or two occasions, a few barrels moved out at from 34/- to 36/- (\$8.58 to \$9.09), but the market as a whole fluctuated very little from 28/- to 32/- (\$7.07 to \$8.08). It was expected that late shipments would fetch better prices, but the season closed with values ruling at about the same figure as those recorded previously.

New York Ben Davis, as previously mentioned, represented a more or less variable outturn. Some shipments were very good, while others were lacking in color and had to be cleared at a substantial discount. Ben Davis, when well-colored and attractive, finds a ready sale on most markets. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Holland in particular take substantial quantities at good prices.

Baldwins from New York and the New England States were, on the whole, disappointing. Some lots, of course, were quite satisfactory, and consequently appreciated. Generally speaking, the fruit was small and with a dull, dirty-looking appearance.

Bonums and Gravensteins arrived about the middle of September. Prices were low. The Bonums, while nicely colored, were in a rather advanced condition. By proper handling, it is possible to land these early varieties in good hard condition.

It has been suggested that the color requirements on Bonum should be lower. From a marketing standpoint, this would be a serious mistake. Color today on the export market is the greatest single quality factor in the selling of fruit. Appearance goes a long way in establishing values, and in view of the ever-increasing competition, high quality and attractive appearance were never more essential than they are at this time. Before lowering present standards, every other means involving cultural practice should be exhausted. A few poorly colored apples distributed throughout a barrel will frequently lower the value as much as two or three shillings per package. Attempting to squeeze a few border-line apples in any package is usually a shortsighted policy. It is certainly poor economy. The value of fruit on an average market is not based upon the best fruit in a package, but upon the worst.



## P E A R S

### Summary

Pears enjoyed a fairly successful season in 1933-34. Were it not for rather unsatisfactory prices in December and January on Winter Nelis the season could be said to have been quite satisfactory. With the exception of Winter Nelis the condition of the pears exported was good. There was a considerable improvement in the service rendered by fruit vessels and fewer complaints were heard about improper temperatures aboard ship.

### Volume and distribution of United States pear exports

Total exports of pears in 1933-34 (July-June) were 2,220,000 bushels compared with 2,400,000 bushels last season and 1,618,000 bushels in the 5-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31. The export outlet for fresh pears has been almost as important to the pear industry as it has been to the apple industry in the last two years since the proportion of the commercial apple and pear crops exported has been around 16 percent. (See tables pages A-12 and A-13.)

Fresh pear exports were worth \$4,066,000 in 1933-34, or \$1.83 a bushel. The total was slightly under the figure of \$4,115,000 of last season but above the unit value of \$1.71. The value of export pears is still considerably below that prevailing in the 5-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31, of \$2.87 a bushel.

As usual the chief outlet in 1933-34 proved to be the United Kingdom, which country took 1,119,000 bushels, or 50 percent of the exports. About 397,000 bushels, or 18 percent of the exports went to France, 214,000 bushels, or 10 percent to the Netherlands, 59,000 bushels or 3 percent to Germany, 48,000 or 2 percent to Sweden and 30,000 bushels or 1 percent to all other European countries. Generally speaking, exports to Europe were well maintained.

The decline in exports to Canada, which began in 1931-32 as a result of higher duties, was continued. Canada imported only 181,000 bushels, or 8 percent of the exports. Fair quantities were also shipped to Brazil and Argentina. A gratifying increase in the trade with Egypt and Palestine occurred, the two countries taking about 16,000 bushels each. A feature of the season was the heavy pear exports in the 3-month period, January to March, of 360,000 bushels, which was largely a result of the trade bargaining with France. See table page A-13.

British markets: The pear season opened in August in the United Kingdom with California Bartletts. Condition was good. The fruit was in active inquiry at good prices. Liverpool prices on U.S. No. 1.135/150's were from 18/0 to 21/0 (\$4.05 to \$4.73) and 165/180's ruled at about 18/0 (\$4.05). These quotations compare with 18/0 (\$4.05) and 14/0 to 17/0 (\$3.15 to \$3.83) a box at London for corresponding sizes. Hardys were available a week later and met with an even stronger request. Prices were somewhat higher than those quoted for Bartletts.

The market continued strong all during September, October and November, but about the first of December a slump occurred from which prices did not recover until late January. This was chiefly due to heavy imports but partly due at least to the unsatisfactory condition of the arrivals, particularly Winter Nelis. This usually reliable variety began arriving in a forward condition early in November. Since this condition was rather unusual buyers became suspicious of the quality of Nelis and confined their purchases to bare requirements. Cold weather in November and December was partly responsible for the poor condition of the fruit. Instead of ripening properly the fruit became tough and rubbery. By the end of January, a general improvement occurred in the prices received for Winter Nelis. The market advanced from 9/0 to 10/0 (\$2.27 to \$2.52) to 13/0 to 15/0 (\$3.28 to \$3.79) a box. The season finished strong and left a good impression on the trade.

New York pears were received in fair quantities in the United Kingdom. In August, Hudson River Bartletts cleared at 32/0 to 35/0 (\$7.20 to \$7.88) a barrel and 12/3 to 14/0 (\$2.76 to \$3.15) a basket. Clapp Favorite made 33/0 to 38/0 (\$7.43 to \$8.56) a barrel. In former years these prices would have been quite acceptable but when duty, commission and freight, a total of about \$4.00 a barrel, are deducted the prices are not so attractive.

The supply of pears from New York was moderate at all times. Western New York supplied quite a few Kieffers in both barrels and baskets. These did very well until December when, as mentioned above, prices for all pears took a slump. During this period Kieffers dropped as low as 4/0 to 5/0 (\$1.02 to \$1.28) a basket. The condition of pears arriving during this period was rather unsatisfactory and was a factor in the breakdown in the pear market.

Quality and condition: On the whole the quality of the pears was good. Since the market was active, complaints were less numerous than when it is slow and draggy. During December and January, Winter Nelis and Kieffers showed considerable over-ripeness, accompanied by more or less decay. Anjous, during late April and early May, were also on the ripe side, but, considering the lateness of the season, they stood up remarkably well.

Steamship companies seem to be taking a greater interest in how fruit arrives. Certain lines have either refused to accept fruit the condition of which was doubtful or have caused the contracts to be so clausd as to relieve them of any responsibility unless the fruit was sound when loaded.

The limits to which we can go in expanding our export trade in pears, particularly Bartletts, depend largely upon the ability of shippers and carriers to land the fruit at destination in marketable condition.

Pears must arrive in the country of destination in a hard, green condition and with sufficient life in them to hold up during a reasonable marketing period. Pears which are firm-ripe and showing color when landed usually do not have sufficient life left. They must be hard and sufficiently green to allow for the additional handling or reshipment that is often necessary before they reach the consumer. When fruit is fully ripe, or even well advanced in maturity, it must be sold quickly. When



pears or any other fruit arrive in an advanced condition; or showing signs of decay, it is good business to dispose of them at once, irrespective of market conditions or immediate outlook. The first loss, on shipments of questionable character, is usually the best loss.

If pears are immediately precooled, placed on board ship in good, hard, green condition, there is no reason why they cannot be carried successfully to Europe.

Barring a breakdown in machinery or any other unavoidable mishap, it should not be impossible to maintain a steady, uniform temperature en route. Shippers who elect to patronize ships which are antiquated and not built to carry fruit have no one to blame but themselves when their product lands in poor condition.

Pears packed in barrels and baskets frequently arrive very slack. Due to their shape, pears are more difficult to pack than apples, but a certain amount of this slackness could certainly be prevented. By exercising more care in the packing, both barrels and baskets should arrive with less slackness. It is not uncommon to see barreled pears arriving as much as 5 and 6 inches slack.

Comments on varieties: The season for California Bartletts finished in Liverpool during the first week in September, almost a month earlier than the previous year. On the London market, they were available about two weeks longer. Condition was good throughout, which was reflected in the price.

The necessary precautions taken on the shipping end were more than justified. One no longer hears that statement that California Bartletts cannot be exported successfully. The trade was more than pleased with the deal.

Supplies of New York Bartletts were very light and were available only for a short period. They were packed in barrels and baskets and a few in crates. They arrived generally in satisfactory condition. Very few packages arrived tight. A pad or cushion should be used to prevent bruising. With a few exceptions, the fruit was well received and made good prices. Bartletts from New York as well as from the Pacific Coast should be precooled and placed on board ship in hard, green condition to insure sound delivery.

Hardys enjoyed a good season, being available from the middle of August to about the middle of November. Prices ruled very steady from week to week with very little change. First shipments from California were well received and sold at 17/0 - 20/0 (\$4.04 to \$4.75) a box, according to count. Supplies, for the most part, were only moderate and since condition was good and appearance attractive, sellers had no difficulty in effecting sales. The shrivelling and internal breakdown so frequently seen in Hardys was absent in 1933.

The Comice is a popular variety in both the United Kingdom and the Continent. Sizes this past season were inclined to be large, which made sales somewhat difficult. While buyers are willing to take a certain percentage of over-sized fruit, the proportions must be kept in moderation. Importers cannot alter the custom or requirements of a

given market. While large sizes are preferred in some markets, they are heavily discounted in others. Sizes also were sometimes more or less irregular. Some brands marked a certain size contained fruit which was no larger than competitive brands marked one or two sizes smaller. Slack packs of Comice were also in evidence. While the Comice is a very tender variety and susceptible to bruising, care must be exercised in seeing that the pack is neither too heavy or too light. A slack pack upon arrival usually shows more bruising than one packed a little too tight.

The tendency in Europe is definitely toward the heavy pack. The weight of a package is an extremely important item, since fruit is usually retailed on a weight basis. Heavy-pack pears usually have a preference over ordinary weight packs and generally show no more bruising than light-crowned packs. Pads and cushions are a good investment for protecting Comice and similar tender varieties against bruising.

The popularity of the Anjou continues unabated. Large quantities were sold on the European market this season. Rotterdam and Paris are particularly keen on this variety. Hamburg is also a good market for Anjous. Before Anjous disappeared from the markets, however, condition was more or less variable, but since they were held beyond their normal storage life, they lasted remarkably well. The Continent is a better Anjou market than the United Kingdom.

While regarded as one of our best export varieties and one of the latest keepers, the Winter Nelis deal was more or less of a disappointment. The fruit developed a weak condition early in the season and continued to show more or less variability throughout the year.

The California Winter Nelis is usually considered superior to Washington Nelis. Those from California are generally preferred and command a substantial premium over those originating from Washington. Washington Nelis as early as the first of November were arriving in a somewhat forward condition. While certain varieties were showing up well and making good prices a prejudice developed against Nelis, which made sales difficult. While the quality was quite good, condition was such that holders had to sell. When buyers know of this condition the seller is placed at a distinct disadvantage.

Continental markets: Shipments to France and Holland were heavy and those to Germany were above average. The fruit sold at attractive prices. Some very excellent cargoes were discharged, particularly Bartletts, Hardys, Anjous and Comice. Condition held up well until late in the season when some lots of Anjous and Easters arrived in an advanced state of ripeness.

Considering the deal as a whole and the lateness at which certain varieties arrived, particularly in France, the season can be described as a very satisfactory one.

Exports of Pacific Coast pears by varieties: In the chapter on apples an analysis was given of the exports of apples by variety, grade, size and the state of origin. A similar tabulation was made of the Export Form Certificates issued in the 1928-29 season in the



PEARS: Shipments originating in the western States on which Export Form Certificates were issued, 1928-29 season, July to June

Variety	Oregon	California	Washington	Idaho	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Winter Nelis:	178,386	87,039	416,385	a/	681,810
Anjou .....	541,930	15,255	65,903	1,012	624,100
Bartlett ..	352,148	159,321	16,352	a/	527,821
Bosc .....	392,317	32,964	b/	a/	425,281
Hardy .....	b/	171,202	a/	a/	171,202
Comice ....	107,469	61,918	b/	a/	169,387
Howell ....	53,848	5,720	a/	a/	59,568
Easter ....	b/	47,853	a/	a/	47,853
Morceau ...	a/	23,867	a/	a/	23,867
Clairgeau..	b/	20,943	a/	a/	20,943
Flemish B.	b/	a/	16,889	a/	16,889
Others c/..	101,916	115,803	7,751	a/	225,470
Total ...	1,728,014	741,885	523,280	1,012	2,994,191

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture under an allotment from the C.W.A. (F4).

a/ None reported. b/ Only a few mixed cars were reported; these were placed under "others". c/ Mixed carlots and odd varieties.

PEARS: Estimated exports of boxed pears by varieties and States, 1928-29 season, July to June

Variety	Oregon	California	Washington	Idaho	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Winter Nelis	100,000	50,000	300,000	-	450,000
Anjou .....	309,000	5,000	35,000	1,000	350,000
Bartlett ...	170,000	75,000	5,000	-	250,000
Bosc .....	185,000	15,000	-	-	200,000
Hardy ....	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Comice ...	75,000	25,000	-	-	100,000
Howell ....	36,000	4,000	-	-	40,000
Easter ...	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Morceau ..	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
Clairgeau	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Flemish B.	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Others c/	25,000	25,000	5,000	-	55,000
Total ...	900,000	364,000	350,000	1,000	1,615,000

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the tabulation of Export Form Certificates shown above. Exports of pears are given officially in pounds. The 1928-29 exports amounted to 1,657,000 bushels of 50 lbs., of which about 42,000 bushels apparently were grown in New York State.

Pacific Coast states. The results showed a total of 2,994,191 boxes on which the forms were issued, of which 1,728,014 were grown in Oregon, 741,895 in California, 523,230 in Washington and 1,012 boxes in Idaho. These figures are considerably larger than the true exports, which is to be expected since although a shipper may plan on exporting pears the fruit may ripen too rapidly and result in the shipment being diverted to the domestic market.

Official exports of pears in the 1928-29 season were 1,657,000 bushels of 50 pounds (original statistics in pounds) of which at least 42,000 bushels were of eastern origin. It is estimated that the exports of 1,615,000 bushels comprised 450,000 bushels of Winter Nelis, 350,000 Anjou, 250,000 Bartlett, 200,000 Bosc, 100,000 each of Hardy and Comice and the balance of 165,000 bushels was made up of Howell, Easter, Morceau, Clairgeau and Flemish Beauty in that order. Anjou, Bosc, Bartlett and Winter Nelis were the most important varieties shipped from Oregon; Hardy, Bartlett, Winter Nelis and Easter from California and Winter Nelis and Anjou from Washington. See tables, page 65.

Out of the total of 1,615,000 bushels the estimate shows that Oregon supplied 910,000, California 354,000, Washington 350,000, and Idaho 1,000 bushels. These exports represented over 10% of the total 1928 pear crop of the four states and probably over 15% of the pears used for fresh fruit. Oregon exported 33.7% of her crop, California 3.4%, Washington 9.5% and Idaho 1%.

About 43% of the Oregon pear exports, according to the estimates, were Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy, 34% Extra Fancy and 23% Fancy. Practically all, or 97% of the California movement was U.S. No. 1, 2% was Combination No. 1 and No. 2 and 1% was No. 2. Washington exported 68% Extra Fancy, 21% Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy and 11% Fancy.

By far the heaviest weight of the Oregon fruit was inspected in August and September with a secondary high in November. California inspections chiefly occurred in the 3-month period, August to October, August being high with the other months progressively smaller. Due probably to the heavy movement of Winter Nelis from Washington inspections reached high proportions much later than the two States mentioned. Heaviest months were October and December.

The "Monthly Statistics Relating to Apple Exports" gives the tabulations of the Export Form Certificates issued on apples and pears in a much more complete form than was outlined here.

#### DRIED AND CANNED APPLES AND PEARS

In addition to the apples and pears shipped fresh, considerable amounts of these fruits move into export in the form of dried and canned apples and pears. Some pears are also exported in canned salad fruits and in dried fruit compote. Reduced to fresh fruit, the exports of apples in the two forms mentioned averaged about 3,700,000 bushels and pears about 2,000,000 bushels in the 5-year period 1929-30-1933-34. In the same period the exports of fresh apples have averaged



about 15,000,000 bushels and the fresh pears about 2,100,000 bushels. In other words, processed apple exports are about one-fourth as important in volume as fresh apples but processed pears are about equal in importance to the fresh-pear exports.

Dried-apple exports during the 1933-34 season totaled 18,669 short tons against 18,300 short tons last season and were considerably larger than the average exports during the 5-year period 1926-27 to 1930-31 of 16,628 short tons. Although the quantity was not much larger than 1932-33 the value of the exports during 1933-34 took a sharp jump. Exports were worth \$3,206,000 compared with \$2,300,000 in 1932-33. Unit value in 1933-34 was \$172 a ton against \$126 in 1932-33; \$155 in 1931-32 and \$220 in the 5-year period under survey.

European countries took practically all of the exports. Of the 18,669 short tons 53% went to Germany, 19% to the Netherlands, 8% to Sweden; 7% to France, 3% to the United Kingdom, 2% to Denmark and 8% to all other countries. See table page A-9.

A high proportion of the dried-apple crop is exported. In 1933-34 exports were equal to 79% of the 23,650 short tons produced. Principal drying States are California, New York and Washington and Oregon.

Canned-apple and sauce exports in 1933-34 were lighter than usual only amounting to 210,868 cases of 50 pounds against 358,820 last season and 371,955 cases in the 5-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31. Exports were valued at \$406,000. There was little change in unit value. The export value of a case was about \$1.93 in the 1933-34 season against \$1.91 last year and \$2.72 in the 5-year period mentioned above.

The United Kingdom was the chief outlet, taking 90% of the total exports of 210,868 cases. Small quantities went to other countries, as can be seen in the table on page A-9. Canned apples and sauce are one of the few fruit crops produced in the United States that are not heavily exported. About 6% of the pack of 3,345,000 cases moved into export in 1933-34. Canned apples are mainly produced in the Pacific and Atlantic apple-producing States but the sauce is largely a product of the latter States.

Dried-pear exports in 1933-34 were the heaviest on record reaching 4,204 short tons compared with 3,129 in 1932-33 and with 4,018 short tons in 1930-31, the previous high year. Value showed a substantial increase mounting to \$608,000 against \$386,000 last season. The export value per ton rose to \$145 contrasted with \$123 in 1932-33.

Germany has been the chief market for most American dried fruits including pears, but in 1933-34 that country took a larger share than usual, or over half. Out of the 4,204 short tons exported 60% went to Germany, 15% to France, 6% to the United Kingdom, 6% to the Netherlands, 4% to Sweden and 9% to all other countries. See table page A-11.

A large proportion of the dried-pear crop is exported. In the 1933-34 season the production in California, the chief source of the product was about 6,000 short tons, of which 70% was exported. Exports generally amount to 65% of the crop.

Canned-pear exports in 1933-34 were one of the heaviest on record. The 1,567,672 cases of 50 pounds shipped to foreign countries was only exceeded in 1928-29. Exports were valued at \$4,828,000, or \$3.08 a case. Although the total value was greater than the \$3,830,000 of 1932-33, the unit value was lower by 7¢ a case.

The United Kingdom is by far the main outlet, taking 1,489,083 cases, or 95%, of the total exports of 1,567,672 cases. The Irish Free State came second with 24,193 cases. The balance was distributed in small amounts to many different countries. See table page A-11. The export market is important to canned-pear producers. Out of the 4,428,000 cases packed in 1933 the export markets took 35%, or about the usual proportion.

## G R A P E S

### Summary

The success of the grape deal in the United Kingdom was an outstanding event of the 1933-34 grape export season. The deal had a good beginning and an equally good ending. Total exports amounted to 13,344 short tons, or somewhat less than the 14,700 tons shipped in 1932-33. Exports were valued at \$987,000 against \$1,045,000 in 1932-33.

Canada, which is the chief market for grapes, absorbed 7,947 short tons or 60% of the total exports in 1933-34. The United Kingdom took 1,548 tons, or 12%, and the Philippines 804 tons, or 6%, the remainder of 3,045 short tons, or 22%, was rather widely distributed. Cuba, Mexico, Hongkong, Panama, British Malaya, British India, Netherlands East Indies and Venezuela all took fair quantities. See table page A-14.

British market: Owing to the popularity of Spanish Almerias, grapes from California have experienced some difficulty in gaining a foothold in the United Kingdom. A few years ago, one of the aggressive firms in England saw a possibility for a limited quantity of California grapes. In the original shipments a number of varieties were included in an effort to determine which ones were the best travellers and best suited to the requirements of the market. While some carried fairly well, others not at all; there was one variety, the Emperor, which seemed to serve the purpose.

It was intended that shipments should be regular, but at all times moderate so that customers could be served, but not overloaded. As long as this continued the importers on the whole did quite well. It was not long, however, until other importers got into the business. The saturation point was soon reached and everyone lost money.

During the 1932-33 season, Emperors had a rather bad time. The fruit did not carry very well. Supplies were too heavy with the result that operators lost on an average of about 4/0 (\$0.66) per package during the height of the season. Late shipments struck a better market, but by that time the quality and condition were poor and in some cases more money was lost.



The 1933-34 season worked out quite differently. Those who lost money the year before stayed out. The few who handled California grapes made good profits. The Spanish Almeria crop was lighter than usual and of poor keeping quality. The usual practice of storing for the Christmas holiday trade was abandoned. Goods were cleared as soon after arrival as possible and there was no accumulation of supplies.

The first shipment of California Emperors arrived toward the end of November and found a good market, realizing 17/0 (\$4.38) per chest. During December prices eased off somewhat and grapes sold at lower prices in sympathy with all other fruits. The December market ruled at between 13/0 and 16/0 (\$3.33 to \$4.09). Immediately after the holidays, prices jumped from 13/0 to 14/0 (\$3.33 to \$3.58) to 15/6 to 17/6 (\$3.96 to \$4.48) a chest. Each week showed further improvement with prices for the last three weeks in January averaging from 19/0 to 21/0 (\$4.80 to \$5.30). The season finished in early February with closing prices at from 21/0 to 22/6 (\$5.30 to \$5.68) per chest.

The demand during the greater part of the season was quite active, with quality and condition averaging very good. The c.i.f. value of the grapes was reported to have averaged around 10/6 to 11/0 (\$2.65 to \$2.78). One or two speculators sold forward on a basis of from 11/0 to 13/6 (\$2.78 to \$3.41). When the fruit arrived it realized from 15/6 to 17/6 (\$3.91 to \$4.42), some cases even more. Had they waited and sold on the open market, the shipper would have realized several shillings more per case.

The Emperor appears to be our best export grape and should continue to grow in favor. Shipments, however, should be kept in moderation and supplies limited according to the capacity of the market. If too many importers become interested during the 1934-35 season and bring in excessive supplies, the experience of the 1932-33 season will no doubt be repeated. The development of the Emperor deal must take place gradually. Much, of course, also depends on the size and quality of the Spanish Almeria crop.





APPLES: Acreage and number of trees in principal countries  
of the world

Country	Acreage	T r e e s		
		Total	Bearing	Non-bearing
	Acres	Number	Number	Number
United States ....	a/ 2,423,000	b/ 116,304,000	88,849,000	27,455,000
Russia .....	c/ 1,000,000	c/ 60,000,000		
France .....	c/ 735,000	c/ 50,000,000		
Germany .....	d/ 995,500	e/ 69,685,000	51,098,000	18,515,000
Canada .....	a/ 216,400	f/ 10,389,000	8,304,000	2,085,000
Poland .....	d/ 200,000	g/ 14,000,000		
Czechoslovakia ...	d/ 162,400	g/ 11,367,000		
England & Wales ..	c/ 140,000	c/ 9,800,000		
Rumania .....	d/ 134,000	e/ 9,346,000		
Yugoslavia .....	d/ 100,400	e/ 7,029,000		
Australia .....	e/ 99,150	a/ 4,759,000	3,866,000	893,000
Netherlands .....	h/ 76,300	d/ 5,338,000		
Switzerland .....	d/ 71,400	f/ 5,000,000		
Sweden .....	d/ 64,300	i/ 4,500,000		
Denmark .....	d/ 51,200	b/ 3,584,000		
Spain .....	d/ 47,700	e/ 3,338,000	j/ 2,394,000	k/ 944,000
Japan .....	d/ 40,400	f/ 2,829,000		
Hungary .....	d/ 37,200	b/ 2,607,000		
Latvia .....	d/ 35,800	b/ 2,509,000		
Union of South				
Africa .....	d/ 35,000	b/ 2,464,000		
Chosen .....	d/ 28,500	l/ 1,992,000		
Norway .....	d/ 16,900	b/ 1,181,000		
New Zealand .....	m/ 16,800	b/ 1,306,000	1,306,000	
Estonia .....	d/ 9,600	n/ 673,000		
Northern Ireland..	e/ 7,400	c/ 521,500		
Luxemburg .....	d/ 6,057	l/ 424,000		
Mexico .....	a/ 6,700	e/ 322,241		
Bulgaria .....	e/ 2,300	c/ 97,000		
Uruguay .....	b/ 1,300	a/ 61,000		
Scotland .....	e/ 350	d/ 24,500		
Others .....	n/ 500,000	35,000,000		
World total ....	7,261,057	436,450,241		

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service.

- a/ Estimated at 48 trees per acre.  
b/ 1929.  
c/ Roughly estimated from production figures.  
d/ Estimated at 70 trees to the acre.  
e/ 1932. f/ 1931. g/ 1930. h/ 1928.  
i/ Unofficial estimate.  
j/ Trees scattered.  
k/ Trees in regular orchards.  
l/ 1933. m/ 1926. n/ 1925.  
o/ Rough estimate.

APPLES: Production in principal countries for the  
marketing years, 1927-28 to 1934-35

Country	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35 <sup>a/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
United States <sup>b/</sup>	116,000	177,000	133,500	153,300	202,500	140,800	143,000	115,300
United States <sup>c/</sup>	78,300	107,900	88,000	102,000	106,000	85,600	74,700	68,800
Russia <sup>d/</sup>	-	-	51,600	-	-	-	-	-
Germany <sup>e/</sup>	-	-	-	41,300	-	43,500	38,300	-
France <sup>f/</sup>	10,000	3,500	5,800	3,900	7,100	6,900	5,700	-
Poland <sup>g/</sup>	34,900	34,400	-	-	26,400	-	-	-
Switzerland	13,700	10,300	21,300	5,000	25,300	14,700	<sup>h/</sup> 8,727	10,564
Rumania	17,900	12,200	12,500	14,330	7,349	2,756	3,674	-
England & Wales	18,200	9,900	17,600	11,500	5,400	8,200	10,000	-
Canada	8,400	9,700	11,800	10,200	11,400	11,200	16,300	11,100
Italy	-	-	11,900	8,500	11,400	15,000	26,600	-
Australia	11,500	5,500	9,500	7,700	9,200	<sup>h/</sup> 10,600	<sup>h/</sup> 9,500	-
Austria	7,300	9,100	4,700	8,600	5,000	13,000	-	-
Czechoslovakia	5,500	8,200	3,700	7,450	15,000	14,650	7,900	7,800
Spain	-	7,400	5,000	4,300	5,600	5,300	-	-
Yugoslavia	7,900	4,800	6,400	6,200	7,200	7,400	-	-
Japan	3,300	4,200	4,300	4,600	3,400	4,500	-	-
New Zealand	2,200	2,100	2,200	-	-	-	-	-
Chosen	860	900	1,400	1,100	1,700	2,200	2,049	-
Mexico	750	700	800	800	900	700	-	-
Greece	330	83	222	228	176	278	-	-
Luxemburg	600	125	550	100	840	405	101	-
Bulgaria	90	17	75	60	65	107	-	-

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Converted to bushels of 48 pounds.

<sup>a/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>b/</sup> Total crop.

<sup>c/</sup> Commercial crop.

<sup>d/</sup> No official figures published; production estimated.

<sup>e/</sup> No official figures prior to 1933-34; estimates published in "Der Fruchtehandel."

<sup>f/</sup> Dessert apples only. France also produces large quantities of cider apples.

The five-year average 1926-27 to 1929-30, for cider apples and pears was 107,800,000 bushels of which apples constituted over half.

<sup>g/</sup> Poland's production was greatly reduced by the freeze of 1928.

<sup>h/</sup> Estimated.



APPLES: Production and exports, barreled, boxed and total, United States and Canada, 1922-23 to 1933-34

	: Total United States			: U. S. boxed apples			: U.S. barreled apples		
Marketing:	Commer-:	Percent:	Commer-:	Percent:	Commer-:	Percent:			
year	cial	Exports:	of crop:	cial	Exports:	of crop			
July-June	crop	:	export-	crop	:	export-			
	1/	:	ed	1/	:	ed			
	Million:	Million:	Percent:	Million:	Million:	Percent:			
	bushels:	bushels:	:	bushels:	bushels:	:			
	:	:	:	:	:	:			
1922-23 ..	101.3	5.3	5.2	38.0	3.5	9.2			
1923-24 ..	109.9	12.3	11.2	49.3	6.2	12.6			
1924-25 ..	87.7	9.6	10.9	33.5	5.1	15.2			
1925-26 ..	100.1	11.0	11.0	42.6	5.4	12.7			
1926-27 ..	121.5	21.3	17.5	44.3	7.8	17.6			
Average ..	104.1	11.9	11.4	41.5	5.6	13.5			
1927-28 ..	78.3	9.4	12.0	38.3	5.4	14.1			
1928-29 ..	107.9	21.0	19.5	51.3	12.0	23.4			
1929-30 ..	88.0	10.3	11.7	40.0	6.0	15.0			
1930-31 ..	102.1	20.3	19.9	51.8	12.0	23.2			
1931-32 ..	106.0	17.9	16.9	39.4	9.3	23.6			
Average ..	96.5	15.8	16.4	44.2	8.9	20.1			
1932-33 ..	85.6	13.8	16.1	43.5	8.5	19.5			
1933-34 ..	74.7	12.3	16.5	31.3	8.6	27.5			
1934-35 a/	68.1	:	:	37.6	:	:			
	: Total Canadian			: Canadian boxed apples			: Canadian barreled		
Marketing	:	:	Percent:	:	:	Percent:			
year	:	:	:	:	:	:			
July-June	Crop	Exports:	of crop:	Crop	Exports:	of crop			
	:	:	export-	:	:	export-			
	:	:	ed	:	:	ed			
	Million:	Million:	Percent:	Million:	Million:	Percent:			
	bushels:	bushels:	:	bushels:	bushels:	:			
	:	:	:	:	:	:			
1922-23 ..	11.7	4.7	40.2	2.8	2/	2/			
1923-24 ..	11.5	4.9	42.6	3.3	2/	2/			
1924-25 ..	8.9	4.2	47.2	2.7	2/	2/			
1925-26 ..	8.9	4.3	48.3	2.8	2/	2/			
1926-27 ..	8.8	3.1	35.2	3.9	2/	2/			
Average ..	10.0	4.2	42.0	3.1	2/	2/			
1927-28 ..	8.4	2.8	33.3	3.2	2/	2/			
1928-29 ..	9.7	3.3	34.0	4.4	1.0	22.7			
1929-30 ..	11.8	5.6	47.5	3.3	.8	24.2			
1930-31 ..	10.2	4.7	46.1	4.3	1.3	30.2			
1931-32 ..	11.4	5.0	43.9	3.4	3/	23.5			
Average ..	10.3	4.3	41.7	3.7	4/	27.0			
1932-33 ..	11.9	5.5	46.2	5.1	3/	41.2			
1933-34 ..	16.3	3/10.3	3/63.1	4.6	3/	45.7			
1934-35 a/	11.1	:	:	4.8	:	:			

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.  
 1/ Commercial apple crop or that portion of the total crop sold for fresh consumption. 2/ Not available. 3/ Approximate. 4/ Four-year average.  
 a/ Preliminary.

APPLES: Total United States exports by countries, July to June

Country	Average 1926-27: to 1930-31	Per- 1,000 bushels cent	1931-32	Per- 1,000 bushels cent	1932-33	Per- 1,000 bushels cent	1933-34	Per- 1,000 bushels cent
United Kingdom...	8,344.3:	50.6:	9,158.9:	51.1:	5,662.2:	41.2:	3,438.3:	28.0
Germany .....	2,466.2:	15.0:	2,208.1:	12.3:	2,947.7:	21.4:	3,215.6:	26.2
Netherlands ...	1,439.9:	8.7:	1,449.3:	8.1:	1,823.8:	13.3:	1,822.8:	14.9
France .....	284.1:	1.7:	2,013.0:	11.3:	1,021.1:	7.4:	1,286.7:	10.5
Belgium .....	506.4:	3.1:	651.9:	3.7:	549.0:	4.0:	867.8:	7.1
Sweden .....	478.2:	2.9:	468.8:	2.6:	461.2:	3.4:	221.9:	1.8
Norway .....	158.7:	1.0:	131.9:	.7:	90.6:	.7:	48.9:	.4
Denmark .....	387.2:	2.4:	469.9:	2.6:	135.7:	1.0:	214.6:	1.8
Finland .....	71.2:	.4:	37.3:	.2:	75.8:	.5:	41.1:	.3
Poland and Danzig:	6.0:	- :	104.4:	.6:	20.1:	.1:	108.8:	.9
Other Europe ..	35.1:	.2:	41.3:	.2:	46.2:	.3:	15.3:	.1
Total Europe ..	14,177.3:	86.0:	16,734.8:	93.4:	12,833.4:	93.3:	11,281.8:	92.0
Canada .....	789.8:	4.8:	326.2:	1.8:	154.4:	1.1:	73.1:	.6
Mexico .....	92.1:	.5:	3.7:	- :	21.1:	.2:	12.6:	.1
Cuba .....	96.6:	.6:	48.2:	.3:	42.3:	.3:	37.7:	.3
Brazil .....	179.7:	1.1:	126.7:	.7:	127.8:	.9:	90.9:	.7
Argentina .....	635.4:	3.9:	190.3:	1.1:	163.5:	1.2:	220.5:	1.8
Panama .....	1/ 23.6:	.1:	34.6:	.2:	37.6:	.3:	33.1:	.3
Philippines ...	1/ 93.4:	.6:	104.5:	.6:	103.5:	.7:	77.5:	.6
China .....	1/ 32.3:	.2:	40.2:	.2:	28.9:	.2:	44.4:	.4
Hong Kong .....	1/ 30.0:	.2:	50.0:	.3:	40.6:	.3:	50.3:	.4
British India ..	1/ 5.3:	- :	38.5:	.2:	25.0:	.2:	39.6:	.3
Egypt .....	1/ 60.1:	.4:	27.6:	.1:	30.8:	.2:	32.0:	.3
Others .....	261.3:	1.6:	196.3:	1.1:	144.5:	1.1:	268.2:	2.2
Total .....	16,476.9:	100.0:	17,921.6:	100.0:	13,753.9:	100.0:	12,261.7:	100.0
Total by months:								
July .....	216.6:	1.3:	488.3:	2.7:	457.4:	3.3:	130.2:	1.1
August .....	446.7:	2.7:	553.6:	3.1:	413.2:	3.0:	490.1:	4.0
September .....	881.4:	5.3:	1,401.4:	7.8:	1,084.3:	7.9:	435.3:	3.5
October .....	2,786.1:	16.9:	2,944.5:	16.4:	2,788.4:	20.3:	1,433.0:	11.7
November .....	3,509.4:	21.3:	3,006.1:	16.7:	2,916.1:	21.2:	1,695.0:	13.8
December .....	2,154.3:	13.1:	1,521.6:	8.5:	1,144.5:	8.3:	1,395.8:	15.5
January .....	2,170.7:	13.2:	2,632.5:	15.0:	1,766.1:	12.8:	2,556.3:	20.8
February .....	1,777.9:	10.3:	2,628.2:	14.7:	1,422.2:	10.3:	2,165.9:	17.7
March .....	1,610.2:	9.8:	1,558.9:	8.7:	1,213.2:	8.9:	1,029.1:	8.4
April .....	645.1:	3.9:	584.3:	3.3:	346.5:	2.5:	337.0:	3.1
May .....	175.3:	1.1:	370.1:	2.1:	146.1:	1.1:	35.4:	.3
June .....	103.2:	.6:	182.1:	1.0:	50.9:	.4:	8.6:	.1
Total bushels...	16,476.9:	100.0:	17,921.6:	100.0:	13,753.9:	100.0:	12,261.7:	100.0
	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	
Total value ...	31,155		26,559		16,595		16,077	
Unit value ....	\$1.89		\$1.48		\$1.21		\$1.31	

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records; for rates see boxed, barreled and basketed exports.



BOXED APPLES: United States exports by countries, July to June

Countries and months	: :1928-29	: :1929-30	: :1930-31	: :Average :1926-27 : to :1930-31	: :1931-32	: :1932-33	: :1933-34
	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000
	: :boxes	: :boxes	: :boxes	: :boxes	: :boxes	: :boxes	: :boxes
United Kingdom ....	4,835.6:	2,654.8:	3,846.0:	3,553.6:	3,415.1:	2,429.1:	2,183.0
Germany .....	2,695.0:	946.2:	3,269.5:	1,776.8:	1,968.1:	2,221.7:	2,329.1
Netherlands .....	1,687.3:	271.7:	2,244.0:	989.0:	1,293.3:	1,660.1:	1,627.4
France .....	76.9:	49.4:	553.0:	137.1:	903.0:	882.7:	1,133.2
Belgium .....	65.2:	9.5:	47.5:	23.5:	63.3:	91.5:	72.9
Sweden .....	337.4:	268.8:	164.5:	237.0:	210.8:	217.7:	134.9
Norway .....	84.0:	91.2:	94.9:	95.3:	74.6:	63.6:	42.6
Denmark .....	193.3:	100.6:	198.6:	158.6:	250.9:	79.4:	157.4
Finland .....	53.4:	52.6:	47.0:	46.0:	24.1:	43.4:	28.2
Poland and Danzig :	0:	0:	4.4:	.9:	79.2:	11.4:	108.0
Other Europe ....	29.2:	26.1:	65.3:	25.2:	7.4:	46.2:	14.1
Total Europe ...	10,057.3:	4,470.9:	10,534.7:	7,046.0:	8,239.8:	7,746.8:	7,831.6
Canada .....	636.3:	499.9:	475.0:	576.5:	212.2:	113.1:	40.1
Mexico .....	114.5:	75.1:	62.6:	85.2:	3.4:	19.9:	12.0
Cuba .....	67.7:	47.2:	55.4:	64.5:	33.8:	27.1:	21.5
Brazil .....	211.9:	192.1:	169.7:	172.2:	126.7:	127.8:	90.9
Argentina .....	335.9:	294.4:	257.0:	253.8:	157.3:	90.9:	79.7
Panama .....	27.1:	26.4:	36.9:	23.6:	34.6:	37.0:	32.7
Philippines .....	150.4:	88.5:	112.0:	93.4:	104.5:	103.5:	77.5
China .....	59.2:	36.6:	27.5:	32.3:	40.2:	28.9:	44.4
Hong Kong .....	48.4:	26.2:	29.6:	30.0:	50.0:	40.6:	50.3
British India ...	.1:	2.3:	23.5:	5.3:	38.5:	25.0:	39.6
Egypt .....	119.2:	33.4:	68.1:	60.1:	27.6:	28.6:	32.0
Others .....	198.5:	204.8:	186.2:	215.3:	183.4:	114.5:	228.9
Total .....	12,026.5:	5,997.8:	12,033.2:	8,658.2:	9,302.0:	8,503.7:	8,531.2
Total by months :	:	:	2/	:	2/	:	:
July .....	235.6:	91.0:	233.0:	172.5:	421.4:	421.7:	91.4
August .....	411.2:	261.5:	417.9:	313.3:	496.3:	354.6:	480.1
September .....	347.5:	241.7:	509.4:	378.6:	513.7:	464.1:	210.0
October .....	2,353.1:	771.8:	1,548.0:	1,353.0:	1,108.5:	1,393.0:	782.6
November .....	1,821.2:	1,324.6:	2,431.8:	1,660.3:	1,111.3:	1,537.1:	957.6
December .....	1,082.3:	986.5:	2,116.4:	1,205.4:	667.5:	901.9:	1,271.3
January .....	1,790.6:	827.8:	1,433.4:	1,160.6:	1,541.3:	1,203.6:	1,784.3
February .....	1,598.5:	714.6:	1,459.3:	1,066.3:	1,595.0:	930.2:	1,781.2
March .....	1,466.1:	473.4:	1,819.6:	918.4:	994.0:	850.6:	843.4
April .....	727.7:	160.5:	607.0:	383.2:	490.0:	303.6:	335.9
May .....	92.2:	109.9:	209.2:	122.2:	350.3:	104.1:	30.0
June .....	100.5:	34.5:	64.2:	62.1:	176.7:	39.2:	8.4
Total boxes ...	12,026.5:	5,997.8:	12,904.2:	8,831.4:	9,466.0:	8,503.7:	8,531.2
	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000	: :1,000
	: :dollars	: :dollars	: :dollars	: :dollars	: :dollars	: :dollars	: :dollars
Total value ...	25,604:	13,105:	24,219:	18,554:	14,220:	9,697:	11,172
Unit value ....	\$2.13	\$2.18	\$1.88	\$2.10	\$1.50	\$1.14	\$1.30

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Approximately 866,000 baskets were exported in 1930-31 exclusive of those to Canada. These have been deducted from the boxes with which baskets were included prior to January 1932. The 1931-32 figures were adjusted to deduct 164,000 baskets. 2/ Includes baskets.

BARRELED APPLES: United States exports by countries, July to June

Countries and months	: 1928-29:	: 1929-30:	: 1930-31:	: Average : 1926-27 : 1930-31 :	: 1931-32:	: 1932-33 :	: 1933-34
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: barrels	: barrels	: barrels	: barrels	: barrels	: barrels	: barrels
United Kingdom ...	1,720.0:	953.1 :	1,002.0:	1,596.9:	1,914.6:	1,048.5:	392.4
Germany .....	236.1:	50.0 :	473.5:	229.8:	80.0:	224.9:	272.0
Netherlands ....	200.5:	16.5 :	392.0:	150.3:	52.0:	50.5:	50.1
France .....	61.5:	8.2 :	172.0:	49.0:	370.0:	35.5:	20.3
Belgium .....	321.4:	13.7 :	380.0:	159.3:	196.2:	131.6:	190.7
Sweden .....	114.7:	96.8 :	35.6:	80.4:	86.0:	79.8:	28.5
Norway .....	25.3:	23.2 :	11.6:	21.8:	19.1:	9.0:	2.1
Denmark .....	81.2:	41.5 :	65.6:	76.2:	73.0:	18.6:	19.1
Finland .....	13.1:	5.0 :	8.5:	8.4:	4.4:	10.8:	3.7
Poland and Danzig:	6.8:	.5 :	1.3:	1.7:	8.4:	2.9:	0
Other Europe ...	5.8:	.8 :	8.9:	3.3:	11.3:	- :	.4
Total Europe..	2,786.4:	1,209.3:	2,551.0:	2,377.1:	2,815.0:	1,612.1:	979.3
Canada .....	62.8:	40.3:	40.1:	71.1:	38.0:	2.3:	2.5
Mexico .....	3.1:	2.2:	2.0:	2.3:	.1:	.2:	.2
Cuba .....	10.7:	8.9:	3.8:	10.7:	4.8:	4.9:	5.3
Brazil .....	1.6:	1.4:	.2:	2.5:	0:	0:	0
Argentina .....	125.4:	152.5:	156.9:	127.2:	11.0:	24.2:	46.9
Others .....	15.3:	12.4:	13.8:	15.4:	4.4:	10.3:	12.2
Total .....	3,005.3:	1,427.0:	2,767.8:	2,606.3:	2,873.3:	1,654.0:	1,046.4
Total by months	:	:	2/ :	:	2/ :	:	:
July .....	11.7:	25.4:	14.4:	14.7:	22.3:	2.0:	4.0
August .....	40.9:	33.1:	9.6:	32.8:	19.1:	14.9:	2.3
September .....	78.7:	124.8:	123.5:	167.6:	295.9:	197.8:	72.5
October .....	632.1:	423.3:	481.3:	477.7:	612.0:	453.8:	212.7
November .....	544.6:	274.2:	686.6:	616.2:	631.6:	435.7:	235.2
December .....	303.4:	193.3:	422.6:	316.3:	284.7:	73.2:	169.6
January .....	458.2:	160.2:	299.7:	336.7:	380.4:	176.0:	193.3
February .....	377.9:	77.4:	225.9:	237.2:	344.4:	156.7:	87.0
March .....	373.3:	90.0:	178.4:	230.6:	188.3:	115.7:	52.2
April .....	124.4:	22.0:	31.8:	87.3:	31.4:	13.9:	16.4
May .....	13.2:	2.5:	4.3:	17.7:	6.6:	12.5:	1.1
June .....	46.9:	.8:	.7:	13.7:	1.8:	1.8:	.1
Total barrels	3,005.3:	1,427.0:	2,478.8:	2,548.5:	2,818.5:	1,654.0:	1,046.4
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars
Total value ...	15,113 :	7,237 :	11,777 :	12,601 :	12,147 :	6,460 :	4,046
Unit value ....	\$5.03 :	\$5.07 :	\$4.75 :	\$4.94 :	\$4.31 :	\$3.91 :	\$3.87

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Adjusted to include approximately 366,000 baskets which were exported in 1930-31 but not separately reported. Includes 164,000 baskets which were exported in 1931-32, according to the International Apple Association. Figures exclusive of Canada.

2/ Not adjusted to include baskets.



BASKETED APPLES: United States exports by countries, July to June

Country	: : 1/1932-33 : :	: : 1933-34 : :	: : Month : :	: : 1/1932-33 : :	: : 1933-34 : :
	: 1,000 : : baskets :	: 1,000 : : baskets :		: 1,000 : : baskets :	: 1,000 : : baskets :
			July	29.7	27.0
United Kingdom ..	87.6	78.0	Aug.	13.9	3.0
Germany .....	51.3	70.4	Sept.	26.8	7.6
Netherlands .....	12.2	45.1	Oct.	34.0	12.2
France .....	31.9	92.7	Nov.	71.9	31.9
Belgium .....	62.7	222.8	Dec.	23.0	115.6
Sweden .....	4.1	1.5	Jan.	34.5	192.2
Norway .....	0	0	Feb.	21.9	123.5
Denmark .....	.5	0	Mar.	20.5	24.2
Finland .....	0	1.7	Apr.	1.2	2.0
Poland and Danzig	0	0	May	4.5	2.0
Other Europe ....	-	0	June	6.2	.1
Total Europe ..	250.3	512.2	Total	288.1	541.3
Canada .....	34.4	25.6		1,000	1,000
Mexico .....	.6	.1	Total	dollars	dollars
Cuba .....	1.0	.2	value...	437.9	858.8
Brazil .....	0	0	Unit		
Argentina .....	0	0	value...	\$1.52	\$1.59
Others .....	1.8	3.2			
Total .....	288.1	541.3			

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Not separately reported prior to January 1932 when baskets were included with boxes. The International Apple Association reported shipments of 866,000 bushels in 1930-31; and 164,004 bushels in 1931-32 exclusive of those to Canada.

APPLES: United States exports, by customs districts, July to June

Customs district	Season July-June						
	Average:						1933-34
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
	to	to	to	to	to	to	
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands
<b>BOXES</b>							
New York (City) ...	3,996	1,694	1/ 2,912	2,760	2,000	1,362	1,249
Washington (Seattle):	4,052	2,523	5,156	2,970	4,664	4,042	5,153
Oregon (Portland)...	2,287	709	2,358	1,545	1,143	1,973	1,153
San Francisco .....	622	350	849	500	1,002	852	811
Michigan .....	589	340	367	419	225	137	109
Maine and New Hamp-							
shire .....	39	30	32	27	12	1	11
Philadelphia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland (Baltimore):	2/ 1	1	1	1	177	9	15
Florida .....	76	35	30	52	28	13	7
San Antonio .....	47	17	15	31	3/	6	1
All others .....	318	299	348	347	113	109	72
Total .....	12,027	5,998	1/ 12,033	8,658	9,302	8,504	8,581
<b>BARRELS 4/</b>							
New York (City) ...	2,855	1,275	1/ 2,613	2,373	2,336	1,401	967
Maryland (Baltimore):	3/	0	0	1	339	253	174
Maine and New Hamp-							
shire .....	36	43	43	53	12	24	10
Philadelphia .....	6	2	1	7	3	2	0
Florida .....	10	9	3	9	1	1	1
Michigan .....	8	2	2	7	6	4	2
All others .....	90	96	106	156	5/ 176	65	73
Total .....	3,005	1,427	1/ 2,768	2,606	2,873	1,750	1,227
<b>Total in bushels 6/</b>							
New York (City) ....	12,561	5,520	10,752	9,878	9,003	5,564	4,151
Washington (Seattle)	4,052	2,523	5,126	2,970	4,664	4,042	5,153
Oregon (Portland) ..	2,287	709	2,358	1,545	1,143	1,973	1,153
San Francisco .....	622	350	849	500	1,002	852	811
Michigan .....	612	345	372	439	240	149	116
Maryland (Baltimore)	1	1	1	4	1,135	768	184
All others .....	908	831	883	1,141	730	406	694
Total .....	21,043	10,279	20,341	16,477	17,922	13,754	12,262

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

- 1/ Basket exports of 866,000 have been added to the New York barreled exports for 1930-31 and 164,000 for 1931-32 and deducted from the boxed exports from New York in these years. This was necessary since basketed exports had been erroneously included with boxed exports. 2/ Calendar year 1928. 3/ Less than 500 barrels. 4/ Baskets included with barrels. In addition to those mentioned in note 1/, 283,000 baskets were added to the barrels shipped in 1932-33. 5/ Includes the equivalent of 128,000 barrels shipped from Virginia ports. 6/ Bushels of 44 pounds or the equivalent of one box or basket.



DRIED APPLES: United States exports by countries, July to June

Country	: 1927-28:	: 1928-29:	: 1929-30:	: 1930-31:	: Average:	: 1926-27:	: 1931-32:	: 1932-33:	: 1933-34
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: to :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: 1930-31:	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Germany .....	: 5,438	: 11,032	: 5,713	: 9,235	: 7,499	: 6,028	: 8,918	: 9,986	
Netherlands ..	: 1,658	: 6,225	: 2,162	: 4,381	: 3,342	: 4,077	: 3,784	: 3,613	
United Kingdom	: 509	: 1,309	: 761	: 877	: 919	: 1,099	: 683	: 552	
France .....	: 147	: 1,777	: 197	: 1,478	: 844	: 1,347	: 1,041	: 1,327	
Sweden.....	: 1,213	: 1,492	: 1,507	: 923	: 1,256	: 1,250	: 2,027	: 1,519	
Denmark .....	: 736	: 837	: 447	: 580	: 657	: 715	: 602	: 424	
Norway .....	: 271	: 403	: 351	: 324	: 328	: 332	: 366	: 209	
Belgium .....	: 39	: 480	: 94	: 535	: 321	: 183	: 210	: 224	
Finland .....	: 308	: 640	: 172	: 228	: 350	: 203	: 193	: 193	
Other Europe ..	: 42	: 127	: 123	: 235	: 116	: 319	: 185	: 335	
Total Europe	: 10,366	: 24,322	: 11,527	: 18,796	: 16,132	: 15,553	: 18,009	: 18,382	
Other countries	: 486	: 690	: 358	: 264	: 496	: 226	: 291	: 287	
Total exports	: 10,852	: 25,012	: 11,885	: 19,060	: 16,628	: 15,779	: 18,300	: 18,669	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	
Value exports..	: 2,720	: 5,714	: 3,030	: 3,615	: 3,664	: 2,446	: 2,300	: 3,206	
Unit value ....	: \$257	: \$228	: \$255	: \$190	: \$220	: \$155	: \$126	: \$172	

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Converted from pounds to short tons.

CANNED APPLES AND SAUCE: United States exports by countries, July to June

Country	: 1927-28:	: 1928-29:	: 1929-30:	: 1930-31:	: Average:	: 1926-27:	: 1931-32:	: 1932-33:	: 1933-34
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: to :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: 1930-31:	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases	: Cases
United Kingdom	: 256,189	: 514,506	: 370,414	: 282,303	: 344,425	: 309,653	: 337,361	: 189,250	
Irish Free State	: 5,565	: 12,341	: 10,169	: 6,528	: 8,433	: 11,610	: 9,652	: 10,811	
Germany .....	: 320	: 1,063	: 7,004	: 6,581	: 3,379	: 2,050	: 3,001	: 3,044	
Netherlands ...	: 384	: 2,863	: 1,303	: 2,703	: 2,143	: 2,600	: 1,411	: 2,289	
Other Europe...	: 267	: 8,355	: 2,395	: 91	: 2,412	: 50	: 680	: 395	
Total Europe	: 262,725	: 539,133	: 391,785	: 298,206	: 360,792	: 325,963	: 352,105	: 205,789	
Canada .....	: 1,094	: 1,345	: 332	: 1,722	: 1,005	: 1,602	: 3,023	: 35	
Panama .....	: 1,008	: 996	: 1,230	: 1,218	: 1,085	: 1,251	: 875	: 1,012	
Philippines ...	: 2,316	: 2,495	: 2,427	: 1,672	: 2,114	: 1,618	: 1,278	: 1,728	
Others .....	: 7,736	: 2,348	: 5,393	: 4,533	: 6,959	: 3,046	: 1,539	: 2,304	
Total exports..	: 274,929	: 552,317	: 401,172	: 307,351	: 371,955	: 333,480	: 358,820	: 210,868	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	
Value exports ..	: 802	: 1,453	: 1,053	: 749	: 1,011	: 735	: 686	: 406	
Unit value .....	: \$2.92	: \$2.63	: \$2.62	: \$2.44	: \$2.72	: \$2.20	: \$1.91	: \$1.93	

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Converted from pounds to cases at 50 pounds to the case of 24 No. 2½ cans.

APPLES, canned and dried: United States non-commercial production, utilization and exports, 1927-1934.

:United States:		Canned apples and sauce:		Dried apples	
Year	:non-commercial:	<u>1/</u> Pack	<u>2/</u> Exports	<u>1/</u> Production	<u>2/</u> Exports
	: apple crop :				
	: 1,000 bushels :	1,000	1,000	Short tons	Short tons
		<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>		
1927	: 37,298	: 3,100	: 275	: 17,600	: 10,852
1928	: 68,861	: 4,800	: 552	: 34,100	: 25,012
1929	: 45,363	: 4,420	: 401	: 25,300	: 11,885
1930	: 51,314	: 3,800	: 307	: 24,900	: 19,060
1931	: 96,452	: 2,870	: 333	: 21,450	: 15,779
1932	: 55,200	: 3,525	: 359	: 23,850	: 18,300
1933	: 68,259	: 3,345	: 211	: 23,650	: 18,669
1934	: <u>3/</u> 42,021	:	:	:	:

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official and trade sources.

1/ Approximate.

2/ Harvest takes place in the fall so the export season is taken as starting in July of the year shown and running through June of the following year.

Cases are about 50 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.

PEARS, canned and dried: United States production and exports, 1929-1934

:United States:		Canned pears		Dried pears	
Year	: pear crop :	<u>1/</u> Pack	<u>2/</u> Exports	<u>1/</u> Production	<u>2/</u> Exports
	: 1,000 bushels :	1,000	1,000	Short tons	Short tons
		<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>		
1929	: 21,138	: 4,221	: 1,094	: 4,157	: 1,827
1930	: 25,665	: 4,175	: 1,487	: 4,508	: 4,018
1931	: 23,357	: 3,652	: 1,435	: 4,370	: 3,039
1932	: 22,050	: 3,117	: 1,215	: 5,460	: 3,129
1933	: 21,192	: 4,428	: 1,568	: 6,000	: 4,204
1934	: <u>3/</u> 22,947	:	:	:	:

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official and trade sources.

1/ Approximate. 2/ Export season July-June. Cases about 50 pounds.

3/ Preliminary.



## CANNED PEARS: United States exports by countries, July to June

Country	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Average 1926-27 to 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
United Kingdom	1,478,198	956,530	1,375,251	1,185,793	1,360,473	1,156,381	1,489,083
Irish Free State	13,552	12,781	10,654	10,254	17,021	15,920	24,198
France	18,182	8,322	9,479	10,418	7,210	5,555	6,425
Germany	9,171	5,487	3,297	5,304	2,084	1,378	3,447
Belgium	3,127	2,618	2,097	2,080	1,326	1,249	1,361
Netherlands	14,289	8,918	7,066	10,218	6,580	7,039	7,601
Denmark	990	828	1,192	1,048	831	237	526
Norway	1,568	2,400	6,878	2,960	565	701	667
Sweden	6,511	7,909	4,906	6,341	5,161	2,951	3,369
Canada	28,490	25,152	15,992	21,552	4,025	6,006	1,346
Cuba	22,144	14,028	13,236	19,533	1,895	1,272	2,797
Argentina	444	625	359	435	2,404	31	138
British India	3,728	4,193	5,323	3,928	2,506	1,424	2,362
Netherlands East Indies	5,987	5,343	5,004	5,035	2,827	1,431	3,050
Philippines	998	1,069	1,005	1,226	1,063	814	929
Others	45,655	37,969	25,352	35,838	19,027	12,847	20,361
Total exports	1,653,034	1,094,172	1,487,091	1,321,963	1,434,998	1,215,236	1,567,672
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Value exports	7,813	6,287	6,065	6,464	4,966	3,830	4,828
Unit value	\$4.73	\$5.75	\$4.08	\$4.89	\$3.46	\$3.15	\$3.08

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Converted from pounds to cases of 24 No. 2½ cans at 50 pounds to the case.

## DRIED PEARS: United States exports by countries, July to June

Country	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Germany	912	1,726	1,076	1,434	2,509
United Kingdom	258	587	528	288	269
France	34	712	707	700	626
Netherlands	172	474	212	323	255
Sweden	123	117	138	168	165
Denmark	18	47	69	16	24
Norway	3	9	6	2	3
Other Europe	123	190	170	101	181
Total Europe	1,648	3,862	2,906	3,032	4,032
Canada	99	57	83	48	90
Others	80	99	50	49	82
Total exports	1,827	4,018	3,039	3,129	4,204
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Value exports	503	640	457	336	603
Unit value	\$275	\$159	\$150	\$123	\$145

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

PEARS: United States fresh, canned and dried pear production,  
fresh exports and the proportion of the fresh crop  
(commercial) exported.

Year	Pear crop		Terms of fresh				Approximate		Production		
	Boxed		Canned	Dried	Not	Harvested	Commercial	Fresh	Canned	Dried	
	States	Total	pack	output	har-	vest	crop	exports	pears	pears	
			1/	2/	ed	3/		4/			
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	% of crop	Mil. cases	1,000 sh.	tons
1922-23	10.3	20.2	2.5	1.2	-	16.5	.7	4.2	2.5		6.0
1923-24	10.4	17.0	1.7	.2	-	15.1	1.0	6.6	1.7		1.0
1924-25	9.5	18.4	2.1	.6	-	15.7	.8	5.1	2.1		2.8
1925-26	12.2	19.9	3.5	.7	-	15.7	1.4	8.9	3.5		3.5
1926-27	15.3	24.6	3.3	.8	-	20.5	1.5	7.3	3.3		4.3
Average	11.5	20.0	2.6	.7	-	16.7	1.1	6.6	2.6		3.5
1927-28	12.3	18.0	2.6	.7	-	14.7	1.0	6.8	2.6		3.4
1928-29	16.4	23.5	4.1	1.1	.1	18.2	1.7	9.3	4.1		5.6
1929-30	14.8	21.1	4.2	.8	-	16.1	1.2	7.5	4.2		4.2
1930-31	19.4	25.7	4.2	.9	1.3	19.3	2.7	14.0	4.2		4.5
1931-32	15.4	23.4	3.7	.9	.6	18.2	1.8	10.0	3.7		4.4
Average	15.7	22.3	3.8	.9	.4	17.2	1.7	9.9	3.8		4.4
1932-33	17.0	22.1	3.1	1.1	2.7	15.2	2.4	15.8	3.1		5.5
1933-34	16.6	21.2	4.4	1.2	1.7	13.9	2.2	15.8	4.4		6.0
1934-35	16.7	23.5									

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official and trade sources.  
 1/ Converted to fresh basis at one case of canned pears (24 - No. 2-1/2 cans) to one bushel of fresh fruits. 2/ Converted to fresh basis at one short ton equals 200 bushels pears. 3/ Pears unharvested in California. 4/ Percent of commercial crop exported. This puts fresh pears on a comparable basis with the similar treatment of apples.



PEARS: Exports from the United States by countries, July to June

Country and month	Average						
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1926-27	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	to 1930-31						
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom	698.0	444.5	1,379.6	721.0	948.8	1,221.3	1,118.8
Netherlands ..	21.8	17.7	196.2	53.6	91.8	212.0	213.8
Germany .....	12.5	24.3	132.4	34.6	30.8	93.7	59.1
France .....	2.1	a/	34.6	7.3	200.2	416.1	396.6
Belgium .....	a/	.5	22.6	4.6	14.4	.4	10.1
Sweden .....	25.9	23.4	63.5	23.6	48.3	70.3	47.6
Denmark .....	0	1.6	9.4	2.5	26.0	7.4	14.3
Norway .....	.5	2.2	2.0	1.0	5.8	6.8	4.0
Finland .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	1.6	2.3	2.4
Other Europe..	2.0	1.7	6.3	2.0	.6	.1	.1
Total Europe	762.8	515.9	1,846.6	850.2	1,368.3	2,030.4	1,866.8
Canada .....	648.7	465.4	602.0	542.7	325.5	236.3	180.7
New Foundland &:							
Labrador .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	1.1	1.3	.9
Brazil .....	110.7	110.7	95.1	93.5	41.4	56.1	69.4
Argentina .....	55.0	78.1	66.8	56.1	29.6	28.6	23.2
Cuba .....	35.6	26.4	24.3	33.8	16.4	13.2	7.9
Mexico .....	18.0	17.6	16.1	15.2	2.2	3.2	2.7
Panama .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	4.8	6.3	7.3
Venezuela .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	4.7	3.5	4.4
Philippines ..	b/	b/	b/	b/	2.3	2.6	2.4
Netherlands							
East Indies..	b/	b/	b/	b/	2.3	2.2	4.3
China .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	.5	.6	1.7
Hong Kong .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	2.0	2.2	3.1
Palestine .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	.0	.1	16.0
British Malaya	b/	b/	b/	b/	.8	1.0	1.7
Egypt .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	2.3	4.6	15.6
Others .....	26.1	26.4	42.5	26.4	9.8	7.5	12.0
Total .....	1,656.9	1,240.5	2,693.4	1,617.9	1,814.0	2,399.7	2,220.1
MONTH							
July .....	125.5	39.4	125.2	92.9	273.5	179.5	39.0
August .....	326.1	332.0	435.2	298.4	396.9	380.2	264.8
September .....	246.6	257.3	426.1	297.1	298.2	550.2	365.4
October .....	404.9	354.2	449.2	338.3	318.6	616.4	570.6
November .....	165.4	166.2	486.2	250.5	292.7	222.4	356.4
December .....	120.8	87.0	397.8	151.7	114.7	184.0	241.1
January .....	134.4	57.9	152.5	93.3	77.4	155.9	170.9
February .....	68.3	15.2	110.1	46.9	10.6	49.2	105.4
March .....	40.7	16.2	59.4	27.2	15.5	48.5	83.9
April .....	18.9	8.3	12.3	9.4	5.6	11.9	3.3
May .....	2.2	5.1	13.3	5.6	8.5	.9	1.7
June .....	3.1	1.7	26.1	6.6	1.8	.5	17.6
Total bushels	1,656.9	1,240.5	2,693.4	1,617.9	1,814.0	2,399.7	2,220.1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Total value ..	4,905	4,210	6,614	4,648	3,936	4,115	4,066
Unit value ...	\$2.96	\$3.40	\$2.46	\$2.87	\$2.17	\$1.71	\$1.83

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Converted from pounds to bushels of 50 pounds.

a/ Less than 500 bushels. b/ Not available.

-A-14-

GRAPES: Total United States exports by countries, July to June

Country and month	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom .....	136,641:	2,192,794:	1,217,205:	4,649,371:	3,097,035
Germany .....	71,580:	1,715:	118,350:	1,750:	33,409
Sweden .....	11,860:	423,212:	236,100:	192,554:	114,688
Denmark .....	2,720:	1,696:	9,600:	11,226:	16,434
Norway .....	17,500:	4,200:	6,000:	50,200:	73,790
Other Europe .....	18,448:	2,600:	9,187:	102,913:	38,950
Total Europe .....	258,749:	2,626,217:	1,596,442:	5,008,014:	3,374,306
Canada .....	32,976,766:	34,078,435:	18,456,148:	16,893,608:	15,895,381
Newfoundland & Labra-					
dor .....	136,036:	176,077:	105,252:	107,806:	91,217
Mexico .....	3,043,272:	3,041,730:	396,856:	818,272:	781,598
Cuba .....	3,846,221:	3,642,150:	1,608,646:	1,509,351:	792,251
Panama .....	249,229:	276,189:	384,069:	481,979:	456,723
Venezuela .....	363,394:	519,587:	199,766:	151,114:	218,443
Brazil .....	12,231:	96,432:	135,390:	90,900:	58,110
British India .....	3,432:	185,718:	209,623:	285,452:	352,548
British Malaya ....	453,193:	283,520:	308,528:	217,133:	448,338
Ceylon .....	182,443:	255,607:	161,235:	130,030:	196,140
Netherland E. Indies	222,348:	251,708:	292,677:	299,823:	382,715
China .....	215,797:	115,440:	292,726:	207,046:	257,381
Hongkong .....	521,463:	416,594:	367,383:	431,892:	625,262
Philippines .....	1,645,459:	1,933,241:	1,659,451:	1,717,658:	1,609,527
New Zealand .....	681,289:	552,608:	465,158:	240,620:	339,737
Others .....	1,347,006:	1,347,384:	973,841:	760,364:	802,948
Total .....	46,158,328:	49,799,137:	27,613,190:	29,351,562:	26,688,625
MONTH					
July .....	488,980:	820,648:	1,783,003:	820,468:	337,432
August .....	3,859,439:	4,915,791:	6,266,122:	3,719,197:	1,995,580
September .....	9,439,847:	10,645,611:	4,124,374:	4,069,879:	3,383,973
October .....	16,539,968:	14,265,720:	4,304,345:	5,679,254:	4,935,386
November .....	11,836,673:	10,868,397:	7,700,855:	8,751,916:	10,588,701
December .....	2,369,546:	5,859,074:	2,273,723:	4,635,027:	4,308,893
January .....	763,444:	1,655,916:	662,199:	1,036,591:	637,986
February .....	480,131:	323,838:	191,001:	315,514:	173,264
March .....	163,379:	123,539:	99,903:	107,163:	83,324
April .....	115,822:	79,156:	66,873:	98,646:	68,612
May .....	42,465:	36,355:	57,562:	61,127:	24,661
June .....	53,584:	199,992:	33,225:	6,780:	150,813
Total quantity ..	46,153,323:	49,799,137:	27,613,190:	29,351,562:	26,688,625
Total value .....	\$2,424,192:	\$2,120,720:	\$1,334,672:	\$1,045,418:	\$937,004
Unit value .....	\$0.0525 :	\$0.0426 :	\$0.0501 :	\$0.0356 :	\$0.0370

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.